MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

VOL. III. NO. 240 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
Oct,				
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	---	---
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	---	---
24th "	Moldavia ..	10000	---	---
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	---	---
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	---	---
14th "	Persia ..	8000	---	---
21st "	Medina ..	12500	---	---
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	---	---
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	---	---
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Arabia ..	8000	---	---

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth

Tender leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	12th Oct
Kuju Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	7th Oct	16th Oct
Ivo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itsuno	6327	26th Oct.	7th Nov
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Saigon Maru. ..	4538	3rd Oct	13th Oct.
Luzon Maru ..	4078	24th Oct	4th Nov
Ume Maru ..	3016	6th Nov.	17th Nov

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI.
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE I FREE II FREE III

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
20/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	Oct. 14th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	---	19th Oct.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	---	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	455	858	420	630
London via Marseilles	632	1,026	488	732
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	---	943	---	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amid-ships, for first class passengers.

Steamer Tonnage. Leave Bombay

S. S. "UMTATA," 3,500 on October 5, 1915

Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
422 Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receipts same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time Route.
"LHASA,"	2,184	Sunday, 10th October.	†Direct.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Tuesday 11 a.m.,	12th Oct.*

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, sailing on Saturday, the 9th October calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "PENTAKOTA," 3,418 tons sailing on Saturday, the 9th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA", 3,305 tons, sailing on or about 21st October, via Porebunder, calling at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
8th Oct. 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. ,,
S S Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	650
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA,

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Socite Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co.,

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS B. O. C. PITCH

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 14.

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years; but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnot fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mengtien (Mukden)	Sydney. (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Kiang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 28.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed, which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

...R SALE" following ...D:— ...ng twenty ...additional ...4 annas.

...remittance ...d delay in ...ase that the ...o send Replies ...fficient amount ... Replies can al... ...Office on production ...tween the hours of

... CONTRACT RATES ...e had on application to— ...ager, "Bombay Chronicle."

...NO—Does it need tuning or ...ing We place the services of ...petent workmen at your ... Our charges are moderate and ...re do for your instrument we ... it will be done as well as it is ... MARCKS AND CO., LTD., ...ay and Poona Agents for the World-...wn Bluthner Pianos.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

THE UNDERSIGNED supplies carriages, phaeton and tonga, from Wathar to Panchgani and Mahableshwar on hire. BAPOO SHERKER, Wai, Branch, Panchgani.

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced SPINNING MASTER and a first class ENGINEER for Delhi. Testimonials should be forwarded to THE SECRETARY, Krishna Mills Coy., Ltd., Mori Gate, Delhi. 805

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 799

WANTED—a P. W. D. Accountant in the Office of the State Engineer, P. W. D. Bikaner. Salary Rs. 100 p.m.—Apply with references and copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the STATE ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 906

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED at once a qualified ACCOUNTANT, who knows how to keep accounts of a Limited Liability Company, stating monthly pay required, with testimonials. Address: H. VERMA, B.A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Chhindwara, C.P. 901

WANTED Head Mistress for Primary and Infant Class, salary Rs. 80 per mensem, free house to take up duties from 1-11-15, must be qualified. Knowledge of piano essential.

HONY. SECY.,
E. I. Ry., European School,
905 Sahebgunge.

WANTED.—An experienced hand to work as Assistant Settlement Officer under Durbar in Bijawar State for Revision of Settlement. A retired and qualified officer preferred.—Applications with least acceptable amount of salary solicited.

Address DEWAN, BIJAWAR STATE,
907 Bijawar, Bundelkhand, C.I.

WANTED PT. WAY INSPECTOR, having good experience of construction and open line. Free quarters. Post permanent with future prospects. Apply sharp stating age, nationality and lowest pay accepted with testimonials before the 15th October, 1915. Selected candidate is required to join by the 1st November, 1915.

MANAGER.
902 D. B. Ry., Dholpur.

WANTED for the B. N. Ry. European School Chakardharpur, a trained and experienced Teacher as Head Mistress, must be an F. A.

Preference will be given to the one who is conversant with cookery, needlework and music.

Salary Rs. 150 together with free furnished quarters.

Apply with copies of testimonials &c., to The MANAGER, European School, Chakardharpur, B.N.

WANTED an ENGLISH MOTOR MECHANIC to supervise the working and repair of petrol Motor lorries. A thoroughly practical Mechanic who has had previous experience of similar work is required. The appointment will be on a pay of Rs. 275 a month and non-pensionable and the holder will be liable to discharge on a month's notice. Applications stating age and qualifications together with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 25th October, 1915.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Telegraph Workshops,
904 Alipore, Calcutta.

WANTED.

WANTED a pedigree wire haired or Sealyham TERRIER PUPPY. B. O. HUTCHISON, 7th Hussars, Trimulgherry, Deccan. 903

WANTED—at once a LADY TYPIST must be thoroughly experienced in General Mercantile Office Correspondence. Only Europeans need apply to Box No. 565, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1978

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED a COMPETENT DRAFTSMAN with 3rd Class Engineers certificate capable of making plans and estimates and supervising construction work. Apply to the EAST INDIA DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR FACTORIES, Ltd., Kanhan Bridge, P. O. C. P. with testimonials stating salary required. 1996

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE.—One lot of motor cycle tyres sizes 26 by 2½ and 26 by 2. For particulars. Apply "Y" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 899

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather. Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

FOR SALE—Borda well water works pumping machinery.

Boiler—80 I.H.P., 80lbs working pressure.

Pumps—Cameron type, 6 "or an 8" stroke 35 useful strokes per minute, single acting with two cylinders giving 300 gallons of water per hour.

Pipes—4in. main, 4317 feet in length.

For more particulars. Apply to:—
R. G. GHAROTE,
Secretary, Municipal Commitee,
Warora,
1984 District Chanda C.P.

FOR SALE—High Class Furniture.

1. Dinner Table, Circular, for 4 to 6, Expands to seat 12 to 14, Rs. 200.
2. Twelve chairs, Rs. 180.
3. Dresser, Old English Pattern, Rs. 150.
1, 2 and 3 match are made of Blackwood (Rosewood). Table is highly polished for use without cloth.
4. Ladies' writing table, Rs. 200.
5. Mirror Over Mantel, Rs. 100.
6. Screen (damaged slightly), Rs. 50.
4, 5 and 6 carved Saharanpore work made to order.
7. What-not corner-piece, Rs. 100

Apply to
LT.-COL. J. C. C. PERKINS,
Military Accounts Department,
1969 Poona.

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

TO BE LET Lonavla "Barometer View," "A," "B," and "C," BUNGALOWS, fully furnished. Apply PHIROZE C. MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi. 1946

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two godowns, 50ft. by 30ft. by 24ft. and 18ft. by 30ft. by 15ft. situated in one compound on Delisle Road, near late Hope Mills. Apply A. F. MOGRAILIA, 14, Khetwady Lane, behind Cama Bag. 1944

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars. Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HOOSEIN HAJI ALLI, ALI HAJI GULAM HOOSEIN, HAJI JAFFER HAJI HOOSEIN and ASADOOLA MANSOOR have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring seven hundred and thirty one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 546, 546, New Nos. 14697, 14099, Old Survey Nos. 4 and 4 New Survey Nos. 1/5596, 2/5597, 3/5598 part of 2/5596 whereof New Survey Nos. 1/5596, 2/5597 and 3/5598 have been redeemed from payment of Foras to Government and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2369, 2370 and Street Nos. 236 and 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Esmail partly by the property of Merwanji Pestonji partly by the property of Abbaji Rotiwalla partly by the property of Dhanjibhoy Jamsedji and partly by the property of Purshotam Morarji, on or towards the West by a common private passage and beyond it by the property of Khoja Haji Laduck Mukhi, on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Khoja Haji Laduck Mukhi and on or towards the North by the said Grant Road.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1915.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
1982 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHAN SAHEB ABBA HAJI MAHOMED and Mr. EBRAHIM HAJI MAHOMED have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty two and three ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 287, New No. 7583 Old Survey No. 1453 and New Survey No. 4624 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 6 and 7 and now under C Ward No. 8010 and Street No. 24 and 30 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the house of Hoosein Dawoodbhoy on the West by the house of Orah Ebrahim Abdool on the North by the sweeper's passage and on the South by the Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street aforesaid.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1915.

MULLA & MULLA,
1993 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients The London Eastern and American Trading Company have for several years past been importing into India mantles for gas, kitson, Washington, and other lamps known as "Drill Mantles" in boxes bearing labels specially designed by our clients. Our clients have recently come to know that attempts are being made to import into India mantles bearing the name "Drill Mantles" in boxes bearing labels which are similar to those designed and used by our clients or are a colourable imitation thereof. Notice is therefore given that the word "Drill" and the labels on the boxes in which the said "Drill Mantles" are sold are our clients' absolute property and that any person or persons using the word "Drill" in connection with mantles, or using labels which are similar to or are a colourable imitation of those used by our clients will be guilty of an infringment of our clients' rights and will be proceeded against civilly or criminally as our clients may be advised.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1915.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for the London Eastern and American Trading Co.
No. 65, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
1983

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. KIRIN MARU having arrived on the 7th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 7th October, 1915.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, have ceased to be the Agents of the Automobile Co., Ltd., from the 6th instant.

THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.
Dated 7th October, 1915.
1991

NOTICES.

MATHERAN WATER SUPPLY.

CONTRACTORS are invited to tender rates for the construction of masonry tanks, filters and buildings in connection with the above scheme. Contractors may tender for the whole work or for any portion. The sites of the various works will be shown on application to the Secretary Matheran Municipality. Drawings and specifications may be inspected and tender forms with conditions of contract obtained on payment of Re. 1 at the Office of the undersigned. Tenders will be accepted up to 12 noon Wednesday, October 20th and must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Matheran Water Supply" with the required earnest money enclosed. The right is reserved to reject all or any tender.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY,
Executive Engineer,
1967 Northern Sanitary District.
Ahmedabad.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DHRANGADHRA (Kathiawar) Famine Relief Committee wants to purchase 50,000 (Fifty thousand) maunds of grass and invites tenders from sellers and contractors of grass to be forwarded to the undersigned within a fortnight stating particulars as to locality, quality, quantity, rates, delivery at Dhrangadhra Station and other conditions.

MANISHANKER G. BHATT,
President.
Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar), Sept 29.
900

NOTICE.

WE have resigned the office of the Agents of the AUTOMOBILE COY., LTD., as from the 6th instant.

1994 HORMASJI SORABJI & SON.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT BHENDI BAZAAR OR PAREL ROAD, AND 2ND COOPER STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the day and times and at the places mentioned against each lot, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable properties, under instructions of Shiribai, widow of Sheriffbhoy Moledina, the Mortgagee, and at the risk of the heirs of Manoklal Dharamsey, (deceased), the Mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee, under two Indentures of Mortgage, bearing dates the 8th day of February, 1913, and the 15th day of April, 1914, and made between Manoklal Dharamsey of the one part, and Shiribai, widow of Sheriffbhoy Moledina, of the other part.

Lot No. 1.—On WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Bhendi Bazaar, or Parel Road, and 2nd Cooper Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 712 and 713, New No. 7884, Old Survey No. 1178 and 1179, New Survey No. 4543, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 8095 and 7937, and Street Nos. 538 to 542, and 34 to 38, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Bhendi Bazaar or Parel Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Gulamally Ahmed, on or towards the North by the property of Parsi Munchershaw Hormasji, and on or towards the South by the Second Cooper Street.

Lot No. 2.—On WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1915, at 5 p.m., on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with messuage, tenements or dwelling house hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the Bhendy Bazaar, or Parel Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 714 and 715, New No. 7888, Old Survey No. 1177, and New Survey No. 4542, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 8095 and Street Nos. 544-546-548, containing by admeasurement 162 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the said Bhendi Bazaar or Parel Road, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Memon Haji Ebrahim and on the South by the house of Thucker Wagji Thakersey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th October, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 p.m. **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 10 p.m.

THE GREAT MILITARY DRAMATIC STORY

"BOOTLES' BABY"

by JOHN STRANGE WINTER, England's MOST FAMOUS MILITARY WRITER, with an all-star cast of London Players, including **BEN WEBSTER** from **HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, LONDON.** A healthy and delightful story of a BRITISH CAVALRY STATION, containing some very vivid RACECOURSE SCENES. **Not a dull moment in this film! Sound, solid acting by leading London Players!**

"Bootles' Baby" is played by an actress
FOUR YEARS OF AGE!!!

YOU want to make money!
It's here!! Rs. **500**
Start To-morrow Saturday 9th Inst.
Don't Forget!!
Rs. **500**—Cash Prize—
All you have to do is to attend each week, for the 8 WEEKS that
"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"
is showing. Save all your tickets and on a given date a public "Draw" will be held, and the cash prizes distributed as follows—

Box Seats	..	..	...	...	..	Prizes Rs.	200
1st Class	..	..	...	...	..	,,	,,	150
2nd ,,	..	..	...	...	..	,,	,,	100
3rd ,,	..	..	...	...	..	,,	,,	50

OLYMPIA CINEMA
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. 1266. Manager .. .. LESLIE H. ROTH.

CONCERT! CONCERT! CONCERT!
BY BLIND BOYS
of the
AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION, BYCULLA,
in Aid of the
Lighting Scheme of the American Mission Church, Byculla
on Saturday, the 9th Oct. 1915.
8 p. m. (S. T.)
Place—American Mission High School,
25, Parel Road, Byculla.
ADMISSION TICKETS
As. 8, As. 4, & As. 2.

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,
GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre.
Saturday, 9th October, 8-30 p.m.
Sunday, 10th October, 3-0 p.m.
WELL KNOWN PLAY.
Rakshasi Mahatvakanksha.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE AT 1 P. M. (S. T.), SHARP.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY WALER AND ARAB HORSES.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND WALER HORSES, MAIL VANS, HARNESS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 9th October, 1915, at 1 p.m., (S. T.), in the Post Office Stables, next to Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder:—

Arab and waler horses, mail-vans, harness, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th October, 1915.

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. 4

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co. S. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMROATI.—G. Gavai, Bahiskrit Bharat Office.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—Kaluram Ram Krishna.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Dattatraya Mahadeo Zanskar
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVANAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nasserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co
HUBLI.—G. N. Devdhar, Station Road.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
HYDERABAD, Sind (Camp).—Manager Standard Book Stall.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—Standard Bookstall.
KARACHI (Camp)—Manager Standard Book Stall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society. Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Rd
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—La Croix & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Japanese Stores, The Mall.
SIMLA.—G. S. Merwalla.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapit.
SURAT.—Dinshaw & Co., Kanpith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** **The Manager would be glad receive applications for Sale agencie at Stations not included in the abov list.**

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxatives that cures." D 24

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

"THE PERILS OF PAULINE

TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT.

EIGHTH AND NINTH EPISODES.

Intensely Exciting and full of Hair-raising Thrills.

A RACE WITH A DEATH-DEALING BOLDER AND A FLIGHT IN A BURNING AERO-PLANE.

Are only a few of the many thrills provided this week.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE

The Vivacious and Charming

MISS PEARL WHITE

who has already conquered the hearts of Bombay Public.

AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

CHARNI ROAD.

Telephone 2020.

3 SHOWS—on week days—3 SHOWS.

TIME.—7, 8-45 & 10 p. m.

DO YOU ENJOY A SENSATIONAL AND TH

THEN READ THE STORY O

"THE PERILS OF PAU

IN THIS PAPER.

START IT TO-DAY—IT WILL AMAZE AND INTEREST YOU.

A carefully condensed Synopsis of previous chapters is given beginning of each page, so that you can start the story at any time.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7.

Elgin	Potto	Rangoon
Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 7.

City of Calcutta	Rigby	Karachi
Egyptian Prince	Gullian	Hull
Ardenmbor	Cockell	Manchester
Koweit	Watson	Swakim

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading on Thursday.

Steamer	Elgin	for	Colombo etc.
"	Maur	for	Colombo Penang etc.

S. S. City of Glasgow:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Glasgow, outward bound passed the Canal on the 6th instant, and is expected in Bombay on the 16th instant.

S. S. Elgin:—The steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain J. G. Potts, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 17th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Cutbush, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Koweit:—The steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain F. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Swakim, via Aden, and Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

Thursday, October 7th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D. & E. Sardinia	Jaffery	P. & O. Co
F. Wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Ferrara		Shaw Wallace
P. Thistleard	Young	W. & A. G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	K. N. & Co
Mahanadi	K. N. & Co
Sabarmati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Worsley Hall	Grey	K. N. & Co
2 Rheinfels		W. & A. G. & Co
3 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
4 Saigon Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. Kaisha
7 Rangoon Maru	Nomura	K. N. Kaisha
8 Glenmoor	Rembellow	K. N. & Co
14 Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Pentakota		M. M. & Co
4 Karmala	Gaunt	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Cohaba	Goss	M. M. & Co
6 City of Lahore	Mc Fee	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
Fultala	Cane	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Lhasa	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Masur	Svensen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Oceana	Milne	W. & A. G. & Co
Saigon Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. K. & Co

EXPORTS.

October 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lahore (s) 82 bales wool, G. H. Esmail & Co.; 988 cwts. barley, Ralli Bros.

Rheinfels (s) 105 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 50 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 112 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Karmala (s) 7 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A. Laduck; 5 bales cotton and woollen carpets, H. G. Mahomed & Sons; 31 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.; 11 hhds. 1 cask cheetney, N. K. Jassawalla; 158 bales cowhides, Rahimtoola & Sons; 7 bales sheep skins, Rahimtoola & Sons; 185 bales hemp, M. E. Omrigar & Co.; 350 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia & Co.; 65 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 382 bales hemp, F. Veerji & Co.; 12 bundles malaber canes, D. S. Postualla; 173 cwts. kismiss, D. Passo & Co.; 375 cwts kismiss, R. Jewandas & Co.; 71 cases mica, F. Towner Jones & Co.; 250 cwts. raisins, T. Canjee & Co.; 955 cwts. groundnuts oil cake, S. Rowji & Co.; 20 cwts. picking bands, M. M. Batliwalla & Co.; 412 cwts. sandal. wood, S. Nowroji & Co.; 100 cwts. soapnuts, M. Essofbhoy & Sons; 212 cwts. diri divi, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Karmala (s) 8 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Saraine (s) 500 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.

Saigon Maru (s) 2,300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 2,300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Rangoon Maru (s) 75 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 650 bales cotton, N. M. Kaisha.

Rangoon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 750 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Rangoon Maru (s) 110 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 97 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 34 cases janitan, Janitan Agency.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 294 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 250 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 150 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 800 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Karmala from London, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—1 case guta purcha cord, 3 cases cobalt oxide, 36 casks nitrate of baryta, 5 cases potassum cyanide, 3 cases potash citrate, 3 cases tanning acid, 6 casks iron sulphite, 1 case silver nitrate, 34 drums magnesium chloride, 19 cases carbolic acid, 6 cases specie, 6 package assayes, 6 boxes bar gold, 120 bars silver, 2 boxes coins, 11 cases saffron, 1 case clock, 200 packages fireclay, 250 nos. tiles, 1 bag plaster of Paris, 3 cases, 3,000 nos. bricks, 5 cases potash cyanide, 23 packages asbestos cement, 20 packages ash, 3 bags stearine, 80 boxes boiler composition, 72 cases cider, 2 cases motor boats, 2 packages, 2 cases earthenware, 1,065 cases, 12 packages brandy, 4 cases, 20 drums oil, 12 cases, 1 package essential oil, 58 drums, 46 packages linseed oil, 1 case lubricating oil, 50 drums turpentine, 2 cases hides, 60 kegs white zinc, 17 cases metal polish, 1 case mustard, 2 cases rubber sheeting, 100 cases, 20 packages condensed milk, 60 cases blue, 68 kegs white lead, 266 kegs, 75 drums paint, 22 cases, 15 kegs colour, 2 cases butter colouring, 39 cases blacking, 213 cases varnish, 1 case dyed skins, 34 cases infants food, 1 bale horse hair, 188 cases, 11 packages cheese, 20 cases roller skins, 20 cases syrup 71 cases biscuits, 144 cases bacon, 40 packages dried yeast, 1 case pig shins, 2 cases perfumery, 8 cases leather, 29 cases cocoa, 168 cases hams and bacon, 325 cases, 5 hhds gin, 9 cases, 3 bales, 3 packages leather belting, 24 cases chocolate, 76 cases jams, 5 cases bacon sugar, 1 case glue, 71 cases, 329 bales paper, 10 cases, 1 hhd sherry, 27 cases mineral water, 3 cases, 15 packages musical instruments, 35 cases vinzonge, 2 casks soda, 50 cases beer, 4 boxes ignites, 91 boxes cartridges, 7 casks crucibles, 3 cases, 9 packages glycerine, 50 cases whisky, 32 cases spirits, 64 cases wine and spirits, 30 cases champagne, 16 cases perfumed spirit, 108 cases geneva, 13 cases essence, 4 packages baking powder, 2,350 casks cement, 4 cases glass bottles, 2 cases chinaware, 43 cases rubber tyres, 3 cases cycle parts, 1 package cretonne, 4 cases chemicals, 3 casks brown dye, 13 casks ivory, 127 cases boots and shoes, 223 cases, 43 packages medicine, 363 cases 103 packages wine, 20 drums sperm oil, 60 cases, 4,600 loose sleepers, 13 cases gold thread, 7 cases umbrellas, 66 cases mixed tissue, 9 cases twine cotton tape, 105 bags roots, 1 case carpets, 10 cases fruit salt, 650 bags caraway seeds, 12 cases cigars, 48 cases 4 packages tobacco, 4 cases silk goods, 5 cases serge, 1 case rugs, 10 bales, 10 packages red yarn, 4 cases flannel, 1214 casks tallow, 5 cases woolen goods, 31 bales blankets, 5 cases cotton and woollen goods, 289 cases, 30 packages cotton goods, 56 cases soap, 65 cases, 1 package motor car and parts thereof, 1 case agricultural seeds, 6 packages sealing wax, 3 cases wax, 71 cases punice stone, 25 cases, 10 packages cigarettes, 1,442 cases, 68 packages o. stores, 446 cases, 326 packages provisions, 409 cases, 259 packages confectionery.

S. S. Mour from Bangkok, Agents, F. F. Campbell & Co.:—3,780 bundles, 76,357 pieces wood teak, 47 pieces wood other timber, 10 bundles raw silk.

FATE OF THE WOUNDED.

95 PER CENT. DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL.

The relative number of deaths, recoveries, and partial recoveries among all the German soldiers treated in the military hospitals in Germany during the first nine months of the war is set out in a table published by the "Ugeskrift for Laeger," the journal of the Danish Medical Society, published in its issue for July 29. This table was furnished by Louis Frankel. The results, says Dr. Frankel, are in reality better than would appear from the table, as a number of the rejected recovered sufficiently to again offer their services for military work at a later date.

The table is as follows:—

	Fit for service. Per cent	Died. Per cent	Rejected. Per cent
1914			
August	84.8	3.0	12.2
September	88.1	2.7	9.1
October	88.9	2.4	8.7
November	87.3	2.1	10.6
December	87.8	1.7	10.5
1915.			
January	88.7	1.4	9.9
February	88.6	1.3	10.0
March	88.9	1.6	9.5
April	91.2	1.4	7.4

"Comparable figures have not been published in this country," says the "British Medical Journal," "and it is not probable that their compilation will at present be undertaken. We believe, however, from information in our possession, that the following percentages, based on the experience of the first year of war, will prove to be approximately correct as to the results of treatment in British military hospitals in Great Britain and Ireland:—

Discharged to duty, on furlough, per cent. or sent to convalescent homes...	95.00
Died	0.86
Permanently unfit	4.14

Such statistics possess a certain interest, but it is not possible to draw from them any conclusions as to the ratio of men who have died of wounds to those who have recovered more or less completely. A large, but unstated, number of men treated in the most advanced medical units and on the lines of communication must have died before they reached the hospitals in Germany or the United Kingdom.

"In connection with this subject," adds the journal, "reference may be made to the following statement published by Geheimrat Dr. W. Exner in the "Wiener medizinische Wochenschrift" for June 12, 1915:—Dr. Biesalsky, an authority in Germany on cripples, has reported that out of 800 wounded under his care he has found 235 severe cases. But only in ten of these cases were the patients completely crippled. This would be about 1 per cent. of all the wounded. But even if the proportion of cripples is only 1 per cent. and is smaller than was first anticipated, the responsibility towards the individual is not lessened."

Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened. B.24

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th October 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature remains below the average in the central parts of the division; night temperature is in excess in the south-east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jhansi has had 1.35in., Cawnpore 0.92in. and Allahabad 2.84in. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Maximum temperature is considerably below the average at Cawnpore and Jhansi; minimum temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except in upper Sind where the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average in lower Sind and below it in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess at Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para records 0.19in., and Ahmedabad 0.14in., of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. The air is damper at most places. Day temperature is in defect and night temperature in slight excess over nearly the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen in the north-eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 0.67in., and Saugor 0.28in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Maximum temperature continues in defect and minimum temperature in excess generally.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Konkan; Bombay has had 0.61in., Ratnagiri 1.09in., and Karwar 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is slightly below the average at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at most places; night temperature is in excess at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Konkan and somewhat heavy though local in the United Provinces. Light or moderate showers are recorded in the north-east Central Provinces, north Gujarat, east Kathiawar, south Malabar and the south Konkan. A few thunderstorms occurred in Rajputana but no precipitation of importance has been reported. The storm has slightly intensified and appears to have moved north-eastwards. The area of low pressure off the Kathiawar coast has moved eastwards and is to-day over east Kathiawar and south Gujarat where weather is likely to remain unsettled.

Nearly general rain is likely in the north-east United Provinces and local in the north Konkan, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A few falls may occur in the south Konkan, west Rajputana and the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 7th of October, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade		Humidity.	Rainfall		
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	8 A. M.	Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—						
Bushire	90.3	74.4	73	..	0	—0.01
Do. (6th Oct.)	95.5	74.1	56	..	0	—0.06
Jask	96.5	74.5	34	..	0	—0.06
Do. (6th Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	91.6	79.4	68	..	0	—0.17
Do. (6th Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab—						
Multan	99.3	71.1	57	..	0.65	—4.08
Rawalpindi	92.1	61.4	53	..	14.58	—7.97
Lahore	91.7	68.7	71	..	6.57	—8.04
Amritsar	93.5	72.3	67	..	0.52	..
Hissar	93.2	72.1	78	..	21.82	—1.70
Ambala	93.2	77.2	61	..	13.05	—10.49
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Provinces—						
Agra	89.1	76.6	75	0.04	16.08	—8.49
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	81.8	76.5	87	1.35	21.84	—18.12
Cawnpore	81.0	74.9	93	0.92	57.26	24.19
Allahabad	84.4	75.3	88	2.84	43.88	8.65
Sind and Rajputana						
Jacobabad	99.8	66.8	45	..	0.69	—1.57
Karachi	95.3	77.0	53	..	0.38	—5.75
Ajmer	86.8	75.7	86	0.05	10.11	—8.80
Jaipore	90.5	76.0	84	..	10.53	—11.24
Kotah	91.4	76.8	78	..	15.86	—10.31
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—						
Bhuj	92.0	77.4	71	..	4.67	—8.45
Dwarka	87.6	79.9	86	0.03	7.99	—5.70
Veraval	84.5	77.8	87	..	10.89	—6.76
Rajkot	86.6	73.9	90	0.02	11.34	—14.25
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	77.8	83	0.19	10.81	—8.97
Surat	86.2	76.5	85	0.06	26.45	—13.33
Ahmedabad	94.6	76.5	85	0.14	10.58	—18.29
Deesa	90.9	77.7	87	..	6.61	—16.60
Neemuch	86.7	72.7	90	0.03	14.93	—12.24
Indore	86.3	72.1	85	..	25.34	—5.38
Central Provinces—						
Jubbulpore	78.1	74.5	91	0.67	70.76	19.69
Saugor	79.8	72.2	95	0.28	42.26	—0.42
Hoshangabad	89.5	75.2	93	..	42.20	—2.63
Khandwa	89.0	74.9	77	..	23.51	—4.28
Akola	89.4	75.1	73	..	5.23	—2.60
Amraoti	88.8	73.5	80	..	9.12	0.44
Nagpur	86.6	74.6	85	0.04	44.24	0.41
Chanda	87.9	74.8	76	..	37.31	—10.84
Raipur	85.9	76.6	81	0.01	50.55	5.86
Konkan—						
Bombay	83.3	78.8	87	0.61	75.81	6.36
Ratnagiri	83.5	75.1	90	1.09	98.96	1.92
Mormugao	86.6	76.9	92	..	83.04	3.57
Karwar	83.6	76.0	85	0.15	96.25	—16.95
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Malegaon	92.8	73.1	75	..	20.18	9.40
Ahmednagar	82.1	68.7	86	..	27.09	8.88
Poona	81.0	70.3	89	..	33.67	11.86
Sholapur	84.8	71.6	79	..	24.71	0.68
Bijapur	87.4	70.6	77	..	20.36	4.38
Belgaum	79.4	66.4	89	0.05	44.56	4.76
Aurangabad	87.3	71.3	78	..	27.35	2.73
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.0	72.6	76	..	22.68	—3.77
Hyderabad	83.8	70.2	89	..	48.41	23.64
Malabar and Ceylon—						
Mangalore	86.0	76.0	85	0.02	91.61	—18.59
Calicut	86.8	75.5	87	0.09	89.88	—0.74
Cochin	88.9	76.5	81	0.11	83.84	9.04
Colombo	85.4	77.8	82	..	28.35	5.50
Madras (excluding Malabar) and Mysore—						
Masulipatam	91.1	79.5	77	..	36.20	11.94
Bellary	90.8	70.5	76	..	22.88	11.01
Cuddapah	94.5	76.2	75	..	18.01	—2.79
Madras	92.2	79.0	74	..	22.05	4.41
Bangalore	88.3	63.8	86	..	22.07	0.66
Coimbatore	90.4	69.9	81	..	10.20	3.61
Trichinopoly	96.1	75.6	66	..	12.63	—0.39
Negapatam	95.1	78.8	75	..	11.11	—0.42

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

To-day's weather report shows that the storm has moved near Allahabad and has given moderate to heavy rain in east United Provinces. There has, however, been a decrease of rainfall in other parts of the country. The small disturbance off the Kathiawar coast has given some local rainfall.

The principal amounts are:—Benares five inches, Gorakhpur, Allahabad three each, Lucknow two Cawnpore, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Ratnagiri one each. Some heavy local falls in east United Provinces are forecasted.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR AT BENARES

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Oct. 7.

After a break of about ten days, rains have commenced to fall at Benares again. On Wednesday evening there was a heavy downpour accompanied with storm. There was knee deep water at night in a number of streets. Telegraph wires have been damaged in several places. Some loss of life is also reported.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 7th October 1915 was 29.892 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER Month.	Bombay. Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Oct.	h	m	ft.	in.	Oct.	h.	m	ft.	in.
Th	7	m 10	0	27	4	7	m 3	38	17	7
		10	24a	27	8		4	8a	16	6
Fr.	8	m 10	35	27	11	8	m 4	18	17	2
		11	6a	28	8		4	40a	15	5
Sat.	9	m 11	11	28	3	9	m 4	58	16	11
		11	49a	29	4		5	13a	14	7
Sun.	10	m 11	48	28	3	10	m 5	38	17	1
							5	47a	14	1
Mon	11	m 0	33	29	7	11	m 6	19	17	6
		0	26a	27	11		6	23a	14	0
Tu.	12	m 1	18	29	4	12	m 7	2	18	3
		1	6a	27	4		7	4a	14	5
W.	13	m 2	6	28	9	13	m 7	50	19	1
		1	51a	26	5		7	52a	15	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 7 (Thursday)	" 6h 30m	" 6h. 23m.
" 8 (Friday)	" 6h 30m	" 6h. 22m.
" 9 (Saturday)	" 6h. 31m.	" 6h. 22m.
" 10 (Sunday)	" 6h. 31m.	" 6h. 21m.
" 11 (Monday)	" 6h. 31m.	" 6h. 20m.
" 12 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 31m.	" 6h. 19m.
" 13 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 31m.	" 6h. 19m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m. p.m. Apogee, 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct. 1st, 3h. 14-3m. p.m: New Moon, 9th, 3h. 12-4m, a.m.; Perigee, 11th, 3-6h. p.m.; First Quarter, 15th 7h. 21-5m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th October, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a..m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.687	inches
Temperature of Air	79.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9	"
Dew Point	77.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.915	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.3	"
Minimum do. do.	78.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE,S.	
Movement or Wind do. do.	322	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.94	inches.
Total fall during month	1.97	"
Do. do. year	77.01	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Oct. 7th	0.21	"

Feel like giving up, worried despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the last energy and be yourself. 5

CASUALITY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Oct. 4.

KILLED.

Captain C. A. Acton, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain E. G. Payne, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain A. L. Samson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain S. G. Beaumont, Shropshires.
Captain W. Casson, London Regiment.
Captain L. G. Coward, Middlesex.
Captain H. J. de Trafford, South Staffords.
Captain C. P. Wheeler, Berkshires.
Captain A. F. Wilson, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut. C. H. Eyre, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. K. S. Hore, London Regiment.
Lieut. L. P. Long, London Regiment.
Lieut. A. J. Smith, London Regiment.
Lieut. J. A. Inglis, Engineers.
Lieut. I. M. Miller, Argylls.
Lieut. G. M. Nicol, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut. J. N. Purkis, Somersets.
Lieut. K. Robinson, Medicals.
Lieut. A. W. Tuckey, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. J. Arthur, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. C. Budibent, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Forward, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. M. L. Greenhalgh, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Mackinnon, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. A. L. Hill, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. C. W. King, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. H. F. Segnitz, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Talbot, Somersets.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. W. Hutchinson, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. M. W. Brown, Leicesters
Second-Lieut. J. D. Fordyce, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Weitzman, South Staffords.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Gordon, Leicesters.
Major N. J. Archdall, Camerons.
Major W. L. Campbell, Scots Fusiliers.
Major D. McLeod, Gordons.
Captain N. F. Barwell, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain L. R. Douglas-Hamilton, Camerons.
Captain D. Firth, West Ridings.
Captain J. A. Griffin, Lincolns.
Captain W. H. Hardy, Sussex.
Captain G. V. Hotblack, Welsh Regiment.
Captain A. S. J. King, Wiltshires.
Captain R. W. Macintyre, Black Watch.
Captain R. W. Mockridge, Devons.
Captain J. W. Nesbitt, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain J. R. Trinder, London Regiment.
Lieut. J. T. Baines, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. R. C. Bentley, Yorkshire Regt.
Lieut. G. H. Charlton, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. S. Clayton, Highland L. I.
Lieut. J. V. Couldrey, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut. M. G. Davidson, Camerons.
Lieut. J. D. Dewar, Camerons.
Lieut. R. K. Ehrenborg, Border Regt.
Lieut. B. Glossop, Devons.
Lieut. T. K. Jones, Engineers.
Lieut. R. R. MacQueen, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. W. Maude, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut. H. H. Phillips, Leicesters.
Lieut. N. J. Prinsep, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. J. Sedgley, London Regiment.
Lieut. A. R. Walton, Cheshires.
Lieut. D. M. Williams, South Staffords.
Lieut. J. W. Wiskar, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. H. S. Blunt, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. H. S. Gammell, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. W. L. Day, Border Regt.
Second-Lieut. R. C. Dunford, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. E. C. Faulkner, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Friend, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. R. E. Hemingway, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Higham, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. L. S. Lee, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut. P. L. Webster, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut. C. J. McConaghey, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. C. B. Parcell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. I. Spicer, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Stonier, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Tanner, Leicesters.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Brigadier-General E. P. Strickland.
Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Grahame, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain J. J. Bell, London Regiment.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain H. M. Coghill, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. C. R. Shipton, Highland L. I.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain D. Carmichael, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. R. Gillespie, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. F. M. Sibold, Highland L. I.

MISSING.

Lieut. V. V. Jacob, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut. S. E. Chapman, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. P. C. Owen, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Woodburn, Leicesters.

SAVE MONEY AND BUY ALL YOUR GROCERIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL STORES

NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC, Opp. PYRKE'S.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs relighttul to use, and is the very essenee o definement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTR

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING. BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night.

Pastles Painting a Speciality.

Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.

Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.

Amateure Work done promptly and cheap

A visit is solicited.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. C-3

...nce the ...ster, 1879, ...blic. Collect- ... respectively, ...war on English ...riod of complete ...change. The month ...estined not to pass be- ... of an Austrian Prince ...xcuse for an aggression long ...t on the 4th of the month ... on the horizon. Again, by ...the agriculturist had long since ...rom the very prevalent autumn ... that the War would not last long. ...d settled down to ideas of a long ...paign, ideas of particular importance ...he cultivator of the soil, who must pre- ...pare for events of several months ahead. Of this the returns themselves afford evidence in the interesting new feature of separate classification of wheat acreage, under which it is possible for the first time to give the sowings of spring wheat. These are 140,860 acres.

the main and general effect of the crop returns is discouraging. The Minister of Agriculture gave us some excellent cream in his speech to the different agricultural societies in later August, but he did not reveal the percentage of skim milk, and this proves to be very formidable indeed. On the analysis as a whole both arable and pastoral agricultural are declining; this, too, despite the fact that the War stimulus has rescued 31,100 acres from bare fallow. The reduction of our arable from 10,998.250 acres to 10,965.640 acres, despite what that stimulus was generally effecting, must be taken to argue that the great advance in prices due to the War was not sufficient wholly to efface the influences working against our cultivation of white crops, roots, and potatoes.

The decline in the area devoted to meadows and pastures, which is from 16,115,700 acres to 16,087,720 acres, is very small—one acre in five hundred. But it is startling almost to the degree of alarm. The average well-informed Englishman was aware of a general tendency, before the War, to replace arable by pasture; but he was not aware of a tendency for land to go out of cultivation altogether and, even if he had had surmises in that direction, he would have assumed that a war crisis of unique severity would reverse such a bias. It is for this reason that the oldest agriculturists will be the men to feel most depression, not that 32,610 acres net are lost to arable (for the "old hand" is accustomed to vicissitudes of "up horn, down corn" and the reverse), but that 28,030 acres have been coincidently lost to pasture, making 60,640 acres lost to farming altogether.

What is, what can be, the explanation? We throw out a suggestion. It may explain the true inwardness, what some have even called the mystery of the rejection of the unanimous Milner Report. Has the withdrawal of agricultural labour been greater and more serious than the Government dare admit? Instead of increasing the wheat area by at least a million acres, as such experts as signed the Milner Report affirmed to be immediately feasible, is the real problem by any chance that of finding for the new season labour to sow, weed, and subsequently reap and thresh the 2,170,110 acres actually under wheat?

Passing to the actual returns of white crops we have a 20 per cent. gain to wheat and of 8 per cent. gain to oats; but against this we have an 18 per cent. loss to barley, an 11 per cent. loss to rye, a loss of 9 per cent. to beans, of 23 per cent. to peas, and of 11 per cent. to tares. When Lord Selborne spoke at Westminster he had looked at one side of his pass-book only. We should mention that there is a gratifying increase in our orchards.

The decline of 112,370 in our horses is about what had been expected. A statement that as nearly as possible one hundred thousand horses in all had been taken for the Army was recently submitted to the Censor and allowed to pass. There are 2,870 fewer foals. Cattle show some increase, though nothing very remarkable, but an increase of 71,660 in the number of calves is really satisfactory. It argues a general response of the farmer to the Government call for a diminished use of veal. As the users thereof are a luxury class the response, if from them, is peculiarly encouraging; while if the breeder has to be thanked, and butchers can tell us of absolute refusals to sell, that too would be an indication of high value.

The effort to keep more sheep has been sustained and good, so much so that, despite the least fecund lambing for a good many years, there is a net increase of 262,890 in our flocks. If the births of 7,169,100 lambs to 6,871,400 breeding ewes show singularly few twins to have been born, the reports from shepherds to the agricultural Press have been excellent with respect to the health of the mothers, and with regard to both health and growth of this season's lambs.

The steady decline in pig-keeping is of a most untoward character. The prices which pork, becon, and ham have fetched since the War broke out have represented most tempting profits even with barley-meal at 12s. per cwt. Skim milk, the next great consideration to feeders, has been unusually abundant and quite as cheap as usual. The stye was very dangerously depleted in June 1914, and the figures for June 1915 now available show 61,450 further diminution. A small but authoritative commission of recognised expert appears to be called for with a real urgency, especially as the winter is approaching and the flesh of the pig is pre-eminently the meat of the poor.—"The Statist."

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. B-26

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool Oct. 6th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		12,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,500
" Sales of East Indian ..		..
" Imports		8,000
Mid. Americans		7.24d
Egyptian F.G.F.		10.05d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	January ..	12.92
	March ..	13.17
New York Official noon call	January ..	12.89
	March ..	13.16
New Orleans 10 a.m.	January ..	12.78
	March ..	13.04

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 6th.

Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
October	7.13	7.13
Oct.-Nov.	7.13	7.13
Nov.-Dec.	7.15	7.15
Dec.-Jan.	7.16	7.16
Jan.-Feb.	7.17	7.17
Feb-March	7.18	7.18
March-April	7.20	7.20
April-May	7.20	7.20
May-June.	7.21	7.21
June-July	7.19	7.19
July-Aug.	7.17	7.17
Aug-Sept.	7.03	7.03

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 6th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
October	7.13	7.08
Oct.-Nov.	7.13	7.08
Nov.-Dec.	7.15	7.10
Dec.-Jan.	7.16	7.11
Jan.-Feb.	7.17	7.12
Feb.-March	7.18	7.13
March-April	7.20	7.15
April-May	7.20	7.16
May-June	7.21	7.17
June-July	7.19	7.15
July-Aug.	7.17	7.13
Aug.-Sep.	7.03	7.01

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool, Oct. 6th.

Total in Sight 1,626,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 6th.

M.G. Bengal Good	5.05
" " Fully Good	5.20
" " Fine	5.35
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good	5.50
" " " Fine	5.80
" Broach Good	6.50
" " Fully Good	6.65
" " Fine	6.80
" Scinde Good	5.00
" " Fully Good	5.15
" " Fine	5.30

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 6th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills to-day for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 6,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs.
Rs. 20,000 " " to Bombay } 1,84,000
Rs.1,58,000 " " to Madras }

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/4
" Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 20% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers :—Immediate.

Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs. 11,48,000
Rs. 10,48,000 " " Madras }

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1-4 1/32
" Madras }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Madras } 20% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers :—Deferred.

Rs.33,20,000were allotted toCalcutta } Rs. 36,68,000
Rs. 3,48,000 " " to Bombay }

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/4
" Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 20% { above thatrate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 64,11,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000.

Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1/4 1/32.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	52,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	3,000
" " to Continent ..	23,000
Futures at New York January . ..	12.90
Previous closing price ..	12.98
Futures at New York March ..	13.15
Previous closing price	13.25
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.45
Previous price	12.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.00
Previous price	12.00
Futures at New Orleans January ..	12.76
Previous price	12.87
Futures at New Orleans March..	13.02
Previous price	13.14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅞
Demand Bills	4.70.00
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	49⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 6th.

Bar Silver Spot 25⅞

Closing Tone of Silver :—Advanced owing to mint buying.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅛
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅞
" " " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	4⅛
" 7 day market loans	4⅜
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 835,000
Exchange on London at Paris Frs. ..	27.31

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 6th.

3½ % 1925-1928 £ 92⅜
4½ % 1925-1945 £ 97 11/16

THE MAILS.

London, Oct. 6th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 6th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, No Sellers.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. No Sellers.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. July No Sellers.

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. No Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Bombay—No Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.—Nominal.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian:—Nominal.

Victorian.—Nominal.

New South Wales.—Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct. Sellers 38/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship Nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 62

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Sept.-Oct. Sellers 53/3

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers. 57/6

Toria Rapeseed 3% Sep.-Oct. Sellers 53/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. Sellers. 53/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Oct.-Nov. Hull Value. £ 9/0/0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£86½
Standard Copper G M.B.	£71
Copper Braziers	£96
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter.	46½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F O.B. Liverpool	£17-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£4-5-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value. 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec.	19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Oct.-Dec.	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec.	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Oct.-Dec.	21/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. Sellers.	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec.	2/5½

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Oct, 6th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	38/6
" " Mutton "	39/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 7.

The market to-day opened easy and declined Rs. 1-2 but advanced again on small buying on part of shippers.

At Colaba there was a distinct rise and Good Broach advanced to Rs. 315. Some business was done in New Crops during the day. Khamgaum Akola Bengal and Sind Punjab being the chief styles touched.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

Good Broach 314-15.

Fully Good Bengal 251.

Khamgaum Akola 284-5.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.			Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	..	309	Apr. 25'16
M.G.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)			254/5	242/3	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms			..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	247	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	270	..	..	"
M G. Mathia	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad			..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat			296	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Nagpore	..	..	294	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	..	..	281	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	..	..	253/4	..	..	Nov. 1915
	..	..	254	..	..	Dec. "
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	247	Oct. 1915
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	253	Dec.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 6th October, 1915.—

Cotton	5,779 Bales.
Wheat	10,657 cwts.
Linseed	3,835 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	9,288 "
Gingellyseed	231 "
Poppyseed	1,436 "
Groundnuts	1,117 "
Castorseed	8,623 "
Rice	2,375 "
Cottonseed £	6,372 "
Mowraseed	1,280 "
Gram	855 "
Joowar	4,493 "
Maize	133 "
Barley	204 "

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure, Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes. C-5

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi. 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 7, R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi Apl.-May ..... Rs. 6-11-6, R.D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-14, B.T. per cwt
Forward Apl.-May ... Rs. 8-15, R.D. per cwt

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-4, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-5, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8-4, B.T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 8-12, R.D. per cwt

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-13, R.D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Rs. 39, B.T. per candy

Mawraseed.
Rs. 4, R.D. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, R.D. per cwt

Cottonseed.
Rs. 25-8, B.T. per candy.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 47, B.T. per candy Dec.-Jan.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:— T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. Dec.
Banks' Buying Rates:— Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 5-16d. Dec
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4⅛d.
Francs 3 m-s Ready	189½
60 d-s Hongkong	133½
Do. Shanghai	172½
60 d-s Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-0-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex.duty Ready	60-15-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 7.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day and in the absence of extensive business appeared neglected. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept also dull and flat.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids closed at Rs. 517½. Fazulbhai at Rs. 370 and Currimbhai at Rs. 175.

Standards stood steady at Rs. 882½ and Madhavji at the close improved to Rs. 1,067½.

Centrals moved up to Rs. 1,817½ and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,412½ Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 592½.

Edward Sassoons kept very active and a large business passed in them at advancing rates. They changed hands at the prices varying from Rs. 205 to Rs. 215.

New Great Easterns improved to Rs. 182½. New City of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,635 x. d.

Bank of Bombay shares rose to Rs. 1,560.

Bombay Burma Trading shares kept steady at Rs. 902½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 250 c. d.

Ahmedabad Dholkas were placed at Rs. 126. Tapti Valleys at Rs. 565 and Central Provinces at Rs. 114.

Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 543.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 105½. Deferred changed hands at Rs. 201 and Rs. 202. Preference were placed at Rs. 168.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 194 and Preference at Rs. 159.

Manmar Press shares were quoted at Rs. 251½.

Alcock and Ashdowns changed hands at Rs. 327.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 87½ (clean pieces)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 99½ (long-dated)

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday.

KIKUYU CONTROVERSY.

NOT YET AT AN END.

The Kikuyu discussion has not yet run its course. In his diocesan magazine the Bishop of Oxford explains in detail the reasons for his inability to accept the view expressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Gore maintains that the Episcopate is as necessary a mark of the Church as the Creed or the Canon of Scripture; that to accept a non-episcopal ministry is an act of complete and explicit rebellion against the authority of the ancient and undivided Church; and that the institution of the visible Church and its ministry belongs to its originaal essence and, indeed, bears the authority of the Lord Himself.

ANOTHER VIEW.

On the other hand, the Rev. Walter Carey, of Pusey House, as a naval chaplain—"a humble dredger in the great sea of unconverted and unspiritual English life" writes on this subject to the "Church Times" in a spirit of sympathetic conciliation, while standing up uncompromisingly for principle. To some of those whom he calls the "go-ahead" High Churchmen, as well as to the Evangelicals, he makes special appeal: "Is there anything we can do to hold the whole thing together? Must we keep for ever the division between those who teach mainly infra Prayer-book teaching and those whose main object is supra-Prayer-book teaching? The only solution I see is for us to take the Book as it stands and teach out of it all it gives. After all there is a great deal to be got out of it. To work from the Prayer-book upwards supplies the only basis on which there seems any chance of us all coming together once again."

The "Evolution of Caste" was the subject of a learned lecture delivered by Mr. R. Shama Sastri the other day before a largely attended monthly meeting of the Mythic Society held in the hall of the Central College, Bangalore. The Rev. Father M. Tabard, President of the Society, occupied the chair. Discussion followed, in which many members took part and several expressed views different from those of the lecturer.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

GENERAL RAIN FALLEN BUT MORE STILL NEEDED.

The agricultural situation in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending the 5th instant is summed up as follows by the Director of Agriculture:—

There was general rain during the week throughout the Presidency including Sind. It was beneficial to standing crops generally, and in the affected tracts the situation has much improved as regards rabi sowing and supply of fodder. Standing crops were affected by rain in parts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier. They were damaged by locusts in two talukas of Upper Sind Frontier, by rats in three talukas of Karachi and two of Hyderabad, and by disease in two talukas of Upper Sind Frontier. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in Sind, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Khandesh and the Karnatak. Rabi sowing continues in the Deccan, Karnatak, Rewa Kantha, Baroda and Kolhapur. Supply of fodder was adequate except in five districts of Sind and in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Cutch, two States and three thanas of Palanpur, one division of Kathiawar and three mahals of Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition except in Hyderabad, the hilly tracts of Karachi and Larkana, the desert tract of Thar and Parkar and one thana of Palanpur. Supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Rewa Kantha, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices of foodgrains were generally steady.

REPORTS FROM AFFECTED DISTRICTS

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall general and beneficial to late crops but slightly injurious to early crops. Crops slightly damaged by rats in Badin and Tando Bago talukas. Harvesting of jowari and bajri continues throughout the district and of rice in Badin and Tando Bagu talukas. Cotton crops flourishing except in Dero Mohbat taluka where withering for want of sufficient moisture. Prospects fair. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation Sowing of rape seed commenced in Dero Mohbat and Tando Bago talukas. Supply of fodder deficient. Cattle poor. Drinking water-supply adequate. Price of jowari 10, of bajri, 10, of rice 7 and of wheat 8 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi Rs. 55 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Hyderabad 39 and of bajri 37 per cent. less than normal.

THAR AND PARKAR.—Rainfall general and beneficial but somewhat injurious to bajri crops in Jamesabad, Pithoro and Khipro talukas; more rain needed in the desert tract. Standing kharif crops in good condition in Jamrao and Nara, but withering for want of water in Sind Canals tract. Harvesting of bajri commenced in Pithoro and Khipro talukas. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Jamesabad taluka. Supply of fodder deficient throughout the district except in the Nara tract of Umarkot taluka. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation deficient in Khipro and Pithoro talukas and in Sind Canals. Cattle deteriorating but sufficient except in Chachro, Mithi and Nagar Parkar talukas and in desert portion of Umarkot taluka. Price of jowari 9, of bajri 9 of rice 6½ and of wheat 8 seers per rupee. Price of green kadbi 4 bundles and of grass 2 maunds per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Mirpur Khas 46 per cent. less than normal.

NAWABSHAH.—Rainfall generally harmful to standing crops but beneficial to late crops. Harvesting in progress. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Locusts appeared in Sakrand taluka but did no damage. Fodder-supply difficient in Kandiaro, Sinjhoro and Sakrand talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 11, of bajri 10, of wheat 8 and of rice 6 seers per rupee. Price of kadbi Rs. 40 per 100 bundles of 10 seers each. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Nawabshah 45 and of bajri 44 per cent. less than normal.

AHMEDABAD.—Rainfall insufficient and not well distributed but beneficial to cotton and for rabi sowing. Harvesting of early-sown bajri commenced. Standing kharif crops except early-sown cotton withered except in places where well irrigation available. Fodder crops being raised where irrigation possible. Fodder-supply insufficient but grazing improved. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water for drinking adequate. Water for irrigation inadequate in tanks and canals but adequate in wells. Price of wheat 7, of jowari 10, of bajri 8½ and of rice 6 seers per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 2 and of jowari kadbi Rs. 15 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Ahmedabad 35 and of bajri 39 per cent. less than normal.

KAIRA.—Rainfall not well distributed, but beneficial to standing crops except bajri. Sowing of jowari and bajri for fodder continues in some places. Transplantation of tobacco in progress. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder-supply scanty but grazing will be improved to some extent by recent rain. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation insufficient. Price of jowari 7½, of jowari 9½ and of bill-millets 9 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Kaira 47 and of jowari 34 per cent. less than normal.

WEST KHANDESH.—Rainfall general sufficient and beneficial. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of sesamum continues in Shahada taluka and Navapur petha and of bajri and sesamum in Shirpur taluka. Sowing of castor oil commenced in Taloda taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi sowing in Sakri and Shirpur talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of wheat 8 seers 7 chataks, of bajri 10 seers 15 chataks, of jowari 12 seers 11 chataks and of rice 6 seers 8 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari and bajri purchasable per rupee at Dhulia 27 and 25 per cent. less than normal respectively.

KATHIAWAR.—Rainfall in central portion sufficient for sowing late crops, and heavy in north of Sorath and adjoining parts of Halar, good in affected parts of Gohilvad and moderate in southern parts of Jhalavad. Early sown crops withered in parts of Jhalavad, Gohilvad, and Halar but condition of existing standing crops including cotton in Jhalavad improved by recent rain. Irrigation of garden crops progressing wherever possible. Fodder-supply sufficient for the present except in Jhalavad. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of water adequate except in parts of Jhalavad. Price of bajri 9 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Rajkot 40 per cent. less than normal.

BARODA.—More rain needed in Kadi and Amreli divisions and in some mahals of Baroda and Navsari divisions. Harvesting of bajri progressing. Sowing of rabi crops continues. Supply of fodder deficient in parts of Baroda, Kadi and Amreli mahals. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Water-supply deficient in parts of Kadi and Amreli mahals. Price of wheat at Baroda 12, of bajri 16, of rice 12 and of jowari 18 lbs. per rupee.

PALANPUR.—Crops where not withered being irrigated wherever possible. Supply of fodder generally inadequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in fair condition except in Wao Thana where cattle are deteriorating. Supply of water for drinking generally adequate except in parts of Wao and Santalpur Thanas. Price of bajri 8½ seers and of jowari 8 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Palanpur 43 and of bajri 41 per cent. more than normal respectively.

CUTCH.—Rainfall general and beneficial. Standing crops in unirrigated lands revived and those in irrigated lands in good condition. Area sown with kharif crops 50 per cent. less than normal in Abasa. Supply of fodder running short. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient Supply of water for irrigation adequate. Price of bajri at Bhuj 6 seers 21 tolas per rupee. Price of hay 28 and of kadbi 21 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Bhuj 45 per cent. less than normal.

MAHI KANTHA.—Rainfall generally deficient but beneficial to crops. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari expected to be from 4 to 8 annas. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of bajri 8½ and of jawari 9½ seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri puchasable per rupee at Sadra 39 and of jowari 37 per cent. less than normal.

REWA KANTHA.—Rainfall general and timely but insufficient except in Rajpipla and Chhota Udepur States. More rain still needded. Condition of standing crops improved. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Estimated outturn below normal. Sowing of rabi crops continues in Rajpipla and Chhota Udepur, but retarded elsewhere for want of rain. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water-supply for drinking sufficient. Price of bajri 8½ seers and of maize 10½ seers per rupee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Oct. 7.*)

The services of Captain W. P. G. Williams, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 2nd September 1915, for employment in the Jail Department of the United Provinces.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan as a temporry measure, vice Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Tirithdas Choithram, LL.B., to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur.

Mr. H. M. Kirkwood, Assistant Collector of Excise, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara (above ghat) Districts, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from 24th September 1915.

Mr. P. J. Mead, C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector of Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days with effect from 15th October 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. W. E. Copleston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr. G. S. Henderson, Second Deputy Director of Agriculture, has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., on return from privilege leave, to be Assistant Collector, West Khandesh.

Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S., to be Assistant Colector in Sind.

Mr. H. L. Cross, District Deputy Collector, Thana, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 17th September 1915.

Mr. A. L. Covernton, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, has been granted fourteen days' extension of the combined leave.

Mr. Kaikobad Bhikhaji Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, is reappointed to be Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, on the expiry of his present term of office.

Mr. F. W. Marrs, Educational Inspector, C. D., has been granted six months' extension of the furlough sanctioned.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—Alfred Ernest Markwick to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st July 1915.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to be a Member of the Bombay Presidency Pilgrim Committee.

Mr. J. Rodgers, District Deputy Collector, Western Division, Poona District, to act as Superintendent of Lonavla in addition to his own duties with effect from the 1st May 1915.

Mr. M. T. Adalja, L.C.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach District, vice Mr. K. K. Desai, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

Mr. R. M. MacFarlaine, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days with effect from the 25th September 1915 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Ghanshamdas Gianchand Wadhwani, Sub-Engineer, First Grade is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 4th August 1915.

Mr. Krishna Raddi B. Bhadrapur, M.A., to be a probationer under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules and to be under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar

License to solemnise marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872 is granted to the Rev. George Levesley Frost of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

2nd Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Jabez Hogg, V.D., to be Commandant, vice W. W. Coen, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 18th August 1915.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Major George Kemp Walker, C.I.E., Punjab Light Horse is appointed Temporary Commandant Dated the 15th September 1915.

Sub-Conductor Charles James Cunningham, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Bombay P. W. D. to be Conductor, vice Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Henry Robert Hambleton, deceased, with effect from the 26th August 1915.

Sub-Conductor Harry William Wallace Rich, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bombay P. W. D., to be Conductor, vice Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Robert Walsh, deceased, with effect from the 25th May 1915.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., on relief, to hold the special temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Department.

Mr. Pralhad Chandrashekhar Divanji, LL.M., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Rahuri and Kopargaon during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Vinayak Vaman Pataskar.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS IN ZANZIBAR.

It is notified for general information, at the request of the Resident at Zanzibar, that no person, of whatever nationality, leaving his port of embarkation after 1st October 1915, will be permitted to land at Zanzibar unless in possession of a passport or permit issued by recognised authority. Such passport or permit must contain a photo or thumb-print and a full description of bearer. Nor is any person permitted to leave Zanzibar without such documents.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 6th October, 1915, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra docks. It has also been decided that Wednesday 6th October, 1915, should be considered as a non-weather working day in the Stream.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon leave Victoria Terminus 11-15 p.m. for Mahableshwar

SUNDAY, Oct. 10.

P. and O. Co's. s.s. Mongolia with English mails of 24th ultimo, due at 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10.30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Britto thankfully beg to acknowledge receipt of sympathetic telegrams and letters from their numerous friends and relatives, on the death of Mr. Philip A. Martins at Tanga, German East Africa, and sincerely regret that they are unable, just at present, to reply to their sympathisers separately.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—Florentiner ..... Fucik
Overture.—Stradella ..... Flotow.
Valse.—Brune ..... Krier
Selection.—The Girl in the Taxi ... Gilbert
Song (cornet solo) Good Bye ..... Tosti
Melodies from The Dancing Mistress Monckton.
Des piece.—The Phantom Brigade Myddleton

JOLLY CRICKET CLUB.

The twelth anniversary of the Jolly Cricket Club will be celebrated on Saturday and Sunday, the 9th and 10th October, at Borivli, Seth N. T. Kaji's bungalow.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. CIRCASSIA.

The Anchor Line S. S. Circassia is due here about 7 a.m. to-day with the following passengers:—Mr. H. Alderton, Rev. N. G. Leather, Mrs. Leather and Infant, Mr. P. E. Percival and Mr. J. Simpson.

MUHARRAM FESTIVAL.

Yesterday's Bombay Government "Gazette" contains the detailed rules notified by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for the conduct of the Muharram Festival in the city this year.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital, acknowledges the receipt of a number of contributions towards the hospital, which raise the total amount of contributions to date to Rs. 27,11,900-3-9.

THE LATE MR. BHIDE.

A meeting of the members of the Young Mens Hindu Association was held on Wednesday in the premises of the Young Men's Hindu Association to express deep sorrow at the premature death of Mr. P. D. Bhide an ex-President and Life Member of the Association.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A clean bill of health was returned on Wednesday as regards plague, cholera and small-pox. The total mortality from other diseases was 63, as compared with 67 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 75 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,402, of which 8 were found to be plague stricken.

A KITE-FLYING ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning the Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of Pandu Nathu, a Hindu boy, aged about 12 years.

On Tuesday afternoon the deceased and his brother aged 10 years went to the terrace of the fifth floor to fly a kite. Some time after that the younger brother went down to fly his kite, but as he could not see his brother's kite he went up again, and could not see him there. His body was afterwards recovered lying in the gully between two houses.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 2nd October 1915, was as follows:—Bombay City 4, Kaira District 1, Surat Town and Port 32, other places in Surat District 5, Thana Port 1, Bhiwandi Port 1, other places in Thana District 1, Nasik District 237, Ahmednagar District 17, Satara District 61, Poona Town 3, other places in Poona District 63, Sholapur Town 39, other places in Sholapur District 108, Belgaum District 256, Dharwar District 102, Bijapur District 20, Kanara District 8, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 406, Surat Agency 3, Kathiawar Agency 11, Satara Agency 10, Akalkote State 20, Karachi Town and Port 3, other places in Karachi District 1, total 1,413.

BROKER'S SUICIDE.

Yesterday morning the Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of Goculdas Valabhadas, a Hindu aged 28 years.

The deceased was doing the business of a commission agent and had business relations with the firm of Ramkisan who had their office on the fourth floor of a house at Kharu Kuwa. On Tuesday the deceased went to the office of Ramkissan, but as the manager was engaged he went to a retiring room on the fifth floor of the same building. After a while a thud was heard in the street and the deceased was lying dead there. It was found after examining the books of the deceased that he had suffered losses and that his liabilities were Rs. 36,000 against assets of Rs. 30,000.

In his safe he had several hundies and Rs. 900 in cash.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

Mr. Justice Bakewell, of the Madras High Court, delivered judgment yesterday in the suit brought by the South India Industries Ltd., against Rao Bahadur P. Theogaraya Chettiar, a well-known local merchant and a Municipal Commissioner, claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages for breach of contract to supply lime shells for a cement factory The plaintiffs alleged that even 'after extending the contract period twice the defendant did not deliver the shells. The amount claimed was decreed.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

WORK BY DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

It is proposed to deal in this article with the subject of the Elementary Education as affecting the rural parts of the Bombay Presidency as distinguished from the urban or municipal areas of the Presidency. The Government have recently appointed a Committee to enquire into the constitution, the working and the finances of the Rural Boards of which one of the chief functions is the imparting of primary education to the population within the jurisdiction of the boards. At this juncture, any public discussion on the question of State policy and the results achieved so far in this vast field of national work will, it is hoped, be useful.

A NATION IN VILLAGES.

The Indian nation lives in villages, not in towns and cities. Out of the 315 millions of its total population only 29¾ millions or 9½ per cent. live in towns, the remaining 90½ per cent. live in villages. Looking to the figures of the British portion of the Bombay Presidency, with which we are immediately concerned, out of a population of 196¼ lakhs, about 33½ lakhs or a little over one-sixth resides in urban areas, the remaining five-sixths being settlers in villages. It does not require any proof, therefore, to state that any question that affects such a large percentage of the population should not be treated with a light heart. Universities, Colleges and English schools are bound to be centered round large towns, and it is only the elementary education in the vernacular that will be provided for the rural population for a long time to come; and if the Government succeed in the near future to provide ample facilities for the education of our masses, a great problem will be nearing its solution.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE PROBLEM.

No doubt the work of instruction is not so easy in villages as in towns. In the former the population to be dealt with has not been accustomed to education in the past and does not appreciate it on account of poverty, while in the latter the population consists mostly of literate classes and tradesmen, and to whom it is a more paying thing. A large number of villages are far away in the interior, away from the educative influences of railway and post and are not easily accessible. It is necessary therefore that greater efforts should be made and more money be spent for spreading literacy in villages than in towns.

INADEQUATE FUNDS.

Let us now consider what sinews of war have been provided so far for battling with the ignorance that we usually find in the villages. The Bombay Local Funds Act of 1869 provided the imposition of a cess at the rate of one anna per rupee of the land revenue. This cess is intended by the Local Boards Act of 1884 to be utilized mainly for, (1) making and repairing roads and other communications; (2) construction and repair of dispensaries and village public buildings; and (3) general development of and extension of primary education. It was further provided that not less than one-third of the board's revenue from this one anna cess should be spent for educational purposes. Now it is a well-known fact that Land Revenue does not increase from year to year but is almost the same varying only at periodical assessments which take place every 30 years. The revenue from the one anna cess is, therefore, very inelastic and bears a very small proportion to the large population, which it is intended to benefit. For the rural population of 162¾ lakhs the revenue from one anna cess was for the year 1913-14, the latest year for which figures are available, about 33 lakhs of rupees. As only about a third of this is available for spending for primary education, i.e., about 11 lakhs the Government makes large grants to supplement the very inadequate amount available from the Local Board's own resources. During the year 1913-14 the aggregate expenditure of all the boards for primary instruction came to Rs. 32-14 lakhs, 23-17 lakhs being the Government contribution, and 2 lakhs being the income from fees and miscellaneous. In other words, out of every 100 rupees the boards spent on education, 72 came from the provincial funds, 12½ from fees etc., and only 15½ came from the board's own revenue. The total expenditure of the 32.14 lakhs is very meagre as will be shown later on, but that too had to be made up with a proportionately high contribution from the Government.

During the last ten years compartively liberal grants have been made by the Government, yet the total funds available for education in the rural area is quite insufficient to meet the vast demand for more schools, and more money must come either by some increment in the local rate or by giving the boards a growing source of revenue like the cess on Abkari revenue or by a share of the Boards' expenditure on civil works being transferred to the Government. As the Committee is going to consider this essential question of the finances of the Boards, I will not attempt to go into the details. But this much is certain that unless more funds are made available to the Boards mass education on a progressive scale is not possible.

RURAL POPULATION AT A DISADVANTAGE.

The expenditure by the Boards for education in the rural areas works to only 3.16 annas per head of population, against 10 annas per head spent in municipal areas of this Presidency. In other words the average villager gets even less than one-third of the money that a townsman gets from public funds for his education. Comparison of these annas with the shillings and dollars spent per head of population in the European and American countries becomes ridiculous. But apart from that, India is mainly an agricultural country and all its land revenue which goes to form over 40 per cent. of its total revenue from all taxes, is derived from villagers only and not from townsmen. Then why this discrimination against the dumb villager and meek peasant who does not know how to get forth his claims and to make his feeble voice heard? Surely in this case it cannot be argued as the Government recently did with regard to the backward classes that the Government does not spend more money for the villager because it is not reasonably certain that there will be an adequate result and that no persons coming from villages have attained any degree of distinction in the general life of the Indian community. Many of our eminent persons have come from remotest villages and there seems to be no reason why the villager should have so very limited facilities placed at his disposal for making a mark in life.

Out of the expenditure of 3.16 annas per head in rural areas for primary education, as much as 2.27 annas or 72 per cent. as mentioned above, came from Government grants, the remaining 0.89 annas being met from the Boards' own revenue. Examining similar figures for municipal areas taken together it is found that out of the 10 annas expenditure per head of population, 3.83 annas or a little over one-third of the total is met from Government grants, the remaining 6.17 annas being paid from municipal revenues. Now how does 0.89 anna compare with 6.17 annas? It is in the ratio of nearly 1 to 7. That is to say, urban Boards spend as much as 7 times the Rural Boards for primary education *from their own resources.* The Government has recently happily come to the assistance of the Rural Boards in this respect, and so the absurd ratio of 1 to 7 is reduced to 1 to 3. But even then it is unfair to the villager, who forms 90 per cent. of the total population in India to get only one-third of what his fortunate brother living in a town for his child's education. Unless the resources of our Rural Boards are largely increased, say doubled, there is not much hope for the poor villager to reach the limit already reached by his fortunate brother, the townsman.

PERCENTAGE OF PUPILS.

For the village population of 162¾ lakhs in this Presidency only 4¼ lakhs of children are at primary schools or only 2¾ per hundred of population. For the urban population of 33½ lakhs, the number of children at primary school, is 198,200, say nearly two lakhs. This works to a percentage of 5.91 per hundred of population, say roughly 6. Thus it will be seen that for only one-third the expenditure the villager is able to send nearly half the number of children and thus uses his money very economically. But after all, these percentages are not such as one can be very proud of. The South India States of Travancore sends 6.58 per cent. of its population to school, and has reached the high water mark yet attained in India by the voluntary system of education. Baroda in its latest reports shows 11.7 per cent. of its population at school under the compulsory system. Comparison with European and American countries with their percentages varying between 15 and 25 and in some cases higher, is futile and disappointing. So I will not attempt it.

I will close this with a quotation from Prof. James' book "Education and Statesmanship in India." He says: "If good is to be done, it will be done by quiet efforts of myriads of humble workers, inspired and patiently organized by educational captains."

A chastened recognition of the greatness of the task to be undertaken and of the insufficiency of the means, unless by persistent hopefulness and unflagging zeal they are multiplied and intensified into adequacy, must go before any effective advance on the great scale. It is perseverance and indomitable renewal of effort, steady and gradually enlarged development of the agency at work, that are needed, not any striking new departure.

A. V. THAKKAR.

6th October, 1915.

THE G. K. GOKHALE MEMORIAL FUND.

The following contributions towards the abovenamed Fund, have been received:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 87,112-5; The Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, Rs. 500; Through The Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association as under:—Mr. Gopaljee Waljee Sunderjee, Rs. 51; Mr. Bhukhandas Govindjee, Rs. 25; Mr. Pragjee Vandrawan, Rs. 25; Messrs. C. K. P. L. P. & Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Kawasjee Framjee & Co., Rs. 25; Mr. Jethabhoy Govindjee, Rs. 25; Mr. Kanjee Dharamsey, Rs. 25; Mr. Ramdas Madhavjee, Rs. 25; Mr. Goculdas Damodar, Rs. 25; Mr. Vaman Shridhar Apte, Rs. 25; Mr. Devkaran Muljee, Rs. 25; Mr. Balmukund Hiralal, Rs. 25; Mr. Gopaljee Kanjee Zaveri, Rs. 25; Messrs. Bhimjee Kara and Bhagwandas Bhagvanbhoy, Rs. 20; Mr. Morarjee Veljee, Rs. 20; Mr. Bhalchandra Balvant, Rs. 15; Mr. Dwarkadas Narandas, Rs. 15; Mr. Purshottam Govindjee, Rs. 15; Mr. Tejbhan Soonderdas, Rs. 15; Mr. Chandiram Hemraj, Rs. 15; Mr. Thakordas Tilumal, Rs. 15; Mr. Bhimjee Dwarkadas, Rs. 11; Mr. Motilal Keshavlal, Rs. 10; Mr. Valabhdas Jamnadas, Rs. 10; Mr. Ghella Dayal, Rs. 10; Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivjee, Rs. 10; Mr. Damodar Haridas, Rs. 10; Mr. Morarjee Govindjee, Rs. 10; Mr. Manjee Keshavjee, Rs. 10; Mr. Kersondas Purshottam, Rs. 10; Mr. Padamsey Manjee, Rs. 10; Mr Rawjee Naranjee, Rs. 10; Mr. Valjee Khimjee Rs. 10; Mr. Purshottam Dwarkadas, Rs. 10; Mr. Valjee Shamjee, Rs. 10; Mr. Madhavjee Thakersey, Rs. 10; Mr. Vishram Dhanjee, Rs. 10; Mr. Damodar Govindjee Rs. 10; Mr. Chunilal Sakalchand, Rs. 10; Mr. Matubhoy Vasanjee, Rs. 10; Messrs. Nagerdas Purshottam & Co., Rs. 10; Messrs. Goculdas Virjee & Co., Rs. 10; Mr. Jethabhoy Valjee, Rs. 10; Mr. Muljee Damodar, Rs. 10; Sums under rupees ten, Rs. 888; The Grain Merchants' Association, Rs. 501; Through the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association as under:—Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha, Kt., (2nd contribution), Rs. 25; Mr. Purbhudas Jivandas, Rs. 25; Messrs. Purshottam Pranvalabh & Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Batliwalla & Karani, Rs. 20; Mr. Narandas Govindjee, Rs. 20; Messrs. Morarjee and Ardeshar, Rs. 10; Mr. Chimanlal Virchand, Rs. 10; Mr. Ramchandra R. Nabar, Rs. 10; Mr. Mukundrai Keshavlal, Rs. 10; Sums under rupees ten, Rs. 129; Mr. Suleman B. Tyebjee, Rs. 200; and Messrs. Ardeshar Hormusjee Dinshaw & Co, Solicitors, Rs. 100. Total Rs. 90,297-5.

In the Kotla Bhattian Dacoity Case, the Magistrate has pronounced orders committing 45 accused out of 46, to the Court of Sessions to undergo trial on a charge of dacoity while one accused was discharged. In all, there were 48 accused two of them were discharged at the last hearing for want of evidence. Major Nicolas, Additional Sessions Judge, has been specially deputed to try the case at Multan.

ALLEGED THREAT TO A POLICE OFFICER.

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BENARES, Oct. 7.

At the further hearing of the case in which Bimal Chandra Mukherji, M.A., was charged for threatening a public servant, Jatindra Krishna Mukherji, the C. I. D. Inspector, being cross-examined said, that he had come to Benares in October, 1914. His knowledge of Bimal dated from 1913 when he had come to Benares in connection with the insurance fraud case. He went to his house several times in that connection, but did not remember if he had any talk with him. He had gone to Bimal's house once or twice in connection with the present inquiry. There was no truth in the complaint that the accused was shadowed by two constables in plain clothes.

At this stage, the court-room was cleared of all outsiders and the proceedings were carried on in camera.

Witness deposed that he suspected that the accused was going to speak upon something connected with what he was saying to Bhattacharjee. When Bimal entered into witness's room, witness did not order him to go away, but asked him what business he had to enter the room. Bimal took no notice, of his question, but sat down on a blanket that was spread there. Witness could not give instructions to the constable who was watching the house outside to prevent people from coming in, because he was a new man just arrived. Ordinarily he took precautions to instruct his constable to stop people from coming in. Accused stayed with witness for three or four minutes. Witness did not know when Bimal returned from Allahabad.

Continuing, witness said: "I have known Kalikrishna Mukerjee for two years. He was once a clerk in a police office, but I do not know if he was dismissed. He was also a witness for the prosecution in the insurance fraud case. I had sent up that case. I have never enquired if Kalikrishna has any ostensible means of livelihood. He also does odd jobs for me now and then without any remuneration. I made acquaintance of Narendra in Meerut. I saw him in Benares four or five months before this occurrence. No one is allowed to enter my baithak unless he has been announced and there are no exceptions to this rule, not even for Narendra. I felt very much insulted when the accused called me a liar. I did not shout out "I will see." I did not ask any orderlies to arrest him, because I was stunned. I did not know that any proceedings had been taken against the accused before I made my complaint on 27th September last. By an oversight I did not put in the complaint the words of the threat used by the accused. It has not as yet struck me that section 189 does not cover threats for past guilt. The Court-Inspector had asked the District Magistrate not to cancel the proceedings under section 110 C. P. C. I never asked Bimal's father to send him to me. Accused abused me because he addressed me as "tum" instead of "ap." I consider this equivalent to abuse. I saw no one in the lane, when I came out of my house nor did I see any Hindustanee there in plain clothes. No neighbours came out at the time of this occurrence. My house is surrounded on all sides by other houses. I did not call the accused a liar or use any other abusive word.

In re-examination the witness stated that he had gone out of Benares for two days between 18th and 20th September. When he was in Benares he was busy with his investigations.

This finished the examination of Inspector Mukerjee. The Court rose at 4-30. The case wil be taken up again to-day.

BANGALORE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 7.

Two kinds of scholarships have been established by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the next session, one to attract students either unable or unwilling to join the institute and another to assist those already joined. In either case the scholarships are tenable for one year only but liable for renewal. For the coming session, eight entrance and three research scholarships have been offered.

In connection with the work of the institute, it is worthy of note that Professor Lakhumalani has conducted an investigation on behalf of the Mysore Government on the distillation of sandalwood oil, in addition to experiments on the additive compound of Trinitrobenzene.

DEPARTURE OF REV. FATHER DAVIDA FROM POONA.

A Poona correspondent writes:—

Father Davida of Poona, who has been transferred to Hubli, left for that place on Tuesday.

On the 30th ultimo, on the closing of the St. Vincent's High School, the boys assembled in large numbers and read him an address and presented him with a purse of Rs. 176, a large amount considering that the majority of the boys are very poor.

Last Sunday after Mass at the St. Anne's Chapel, the Tamil community, of which he was in special charge, took leave of him in a most affecting manner, an address expressing their appreciation and gratitude being presented.

The parishioners of the Church of St. Francis Xavier also presented him with an address.

On Tuesday the Reverend Fathers, a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including the principal parishioners, students from the St. Vincent's High School and members of the Tamil community assembled at the Poona Railway Station to say good-bye to him.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

BAIL REFUSED TO RUNGASWAMY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

At the High Court to-day Mr. E. R. Osborne barrister, applied to-day for bail on behalf of Rungaswamy, the first accused in the Coonoor Abduction Case, on the ground that his client had a large business and his father was old and that there was no one else competent to manage the business. Counsel added that the complaint was filed fifteen days after the complainant was aware of the alleged facts. He further pointed out that Rungaswamy's name did not occur in the first complaint. Hence the complaint was filed under suspicious circumstances. His client was prepared to give the highest security.

Mr. Percy Grant, on behalf of the Public Prosecutor, opposed the application on the ground that there was a manager with 28 years' experience to manage the business; that the accused was allowed to receive all his business papers in the lock-up and that his father was permitted to see him. The District Magistrate thought that the accused being a very rich man, it was most dangerous to let him out on bail and that the case was being expedited.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Ayling, agreeing with the prosecution, refused to grant bail at this stage.

TRAMWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the fuss created by the Bombay Tramway Co. about entering the car by the rear door and leaving by the front door, I, as an old resident of Calcutta, would like to point out in the first place that the Bombay tram cars are a disgrace to the city and that in the Calcutta tram cars, which certainly provide for better seating arrangements, people enter and get out by the door, which has not so far caused any extraordinary increase in accidents. Besides the conductor stands at the post with the rope in hand and only rings the bell when all the passengers have either got out or come in. As to why there should be any greater danger in Bombay, it is more than I know.

In the second place, the rudeness of tramway conductors and inspectors is a longstanding public complaint everywhere. The over-zealous support which these employees get in the "faithful discharge of their duties" from their superiors only aggravates their propensities for such dealing with the public. In all civilised countries, companies cater for public comfort, here, the public has to go by the whims and caprices of the companies.

I have noticed instances in which the officers of the Tramway Company presumably devoid of the finer susceptibilities of nature have tried to explain away instances of rudeness and grossly insolent conduct of their subordinates by putting everything on the anvil of "discharge of public duty."—Yours, etc.

AN OLD CALCUTTAITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Those who have carefully read Mr. Desai's correspondence in your today's issue under the heading "Tram Company and their Passengers" must own that the complainant has failed to receive proper redress at the hands of the Company's Traffic Manager Though I do not support Mr. Desai's cause in agitating against the rule requiring passengers to enter or leave by rear and front doors respectively, I sympathise with him in concluding that in bringing the matter to the Company's notice he has received an answer but very scantily courteous.

Mr. Desai seems to be a resident of Chira Bazar, Dhobi Talao District, and it is presumed from his letter that he overrode up to Victoria Gardens. If this be so, the very fact of his having overridden for such a long distance ought to prove that he was almost unconscious on account of a fit of fever. If a passenger in this condition attempted to leave the car by the wrong way and that, too, at a point where the car had reached its terminus and was going to the Depot where was the harm and is the Traffic Manager justified in replying to Mr. Desai that the conductors were carrying out their duties in preventing him from leaving the car by the rear entrance? A commonsense view of the matter tells us that all the rules and regulations ought to apply only when the cars are moving normally, and it would be stretching the point too far to apply them to stabled cars. Further it would be interesting to know if the incident occurred during day time or at night.—Yours, etc.,

P.

Grant Road, October 7th.

COMPULSORY RETURN TICKETS FOR PILGRIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to your editorial note "Unanimity of View," published in "The Chronicle" dated 26th August 1915, I beg to state that by this time the leading Mahomedan Indian vernacular papers have been able to express their views on the question of the Return Tickets, and I find that they are unanimously of opinion that the Return Tickets are a great hardship and an obstacle in the way of the Haj Pilgrims. The papers that I have been able to see and that have written against this system are:—The Zamindar" of Lahore, the "Alhaq" of Sind, the "Vakil" of Amritsar, the "Paissa" of Lahore, "Almizan" Aligarh, the "Khatib" Delhi, the "Islamic Mail", Bombay, the "Moslem Herald", Bombay, and "Mofid-e-Rozgar" of Bombay —Yours etc.,

TAJ-MAHOMED M.

Sheddikaaba.

Anjuman Khudam-e-kaaba, Bombay.

Sandhurst Road, Oct. 6.

ALL I...

Mr. H. ... tor of Agri... sence of Dr. ...

A farewell ... Wednesday even... Lakshmi Vilas Sat... Sankaran Nair pri... from Madras.

At the instance of Lie... of the Salvation Army, ... of Agriculture, the Travan... sanctioned to popularise seri... State in co-operation with th... Army.

Two fresh cases of cholera ha... in Colombo and both proved ... Tamilian who travelled from Colo... the 30th September died of plague ... on the 1st instant. Several contacts ... been segregated there.

Bejoy Chandra Mitra, a student of th... third year class, City College, Calcutta, who was arrested in connection with the Krishnagore Dacoity Case, was produced yesterday before the Commissioner of Police and released on bail.

Regarding the new export duties which came into force on the 1st instant, the Governor of Ceylon has intimated to the Chamber of Commerce that all transactions and purchases in produce prior to that date will be exempted from new or increased customs duties.

The Local Government of Burmah have sanctioned two appointments in the Burmah Police force, one that of a Bengalee Police Inspector on Rs. 175-200 with a fixed allowance of Rs. 125 and the other of a Bengalee Sub-Inspector on Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 with a fixed allowance of Rs. 70.

The Karachi Municipality was some time ago asked by the Local Government to fix the salary of the Municipal Commissioner. The matter was referred to the Managing Committee who have now recommended to the Corporation that the salary should be Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 1,800. It is said that an I.C.S. man will be appointed in the place.

Mr. W. Theobald, Principal, Breek's Memorial School, Coonoor, delivered an eloquent lecture on Wednesday night at Mrs. Moore's Soldiers' Home, on the late Earl Roberts, when Brigadier-General C. V. Humphreys presided. In a short speech Brigadier-General Humphreys remarked that he had known the late Lord Roberts for thirty years and one singular characteristic of his life was his inspiring affection and in fact a personal feeling of affection in all things. Thy all could not do better than follow the footprints of the late Lord Roberts, which was a noble life and one of true test of patriotism.

The news of the death of Captain R. V. Simpson, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, at the front, has been received at Coonoor with regret. Prior to going to the front Captain Simpson a few months ago came up and spent a few weeks there. When the Oxfordshire Regiment was stationed up there, Captain Simpson acted as Honorary Secretary, Wellington Gykhana, and was one of the stewards of the Wellington Races and successfully ran several theatrical entertainments. He was a sporting officer and was Adjutant, of the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Soultline 9-5, Lithosian 9-5, Lumination 8-10, Penny Pie 8-2, Strathroyale 8-2, Persistence 7-12, Forfeit 7-6, Corridor 7-4.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Lady Douglas 9-12, Mil 9-5, Pie Crust 9-1, North 9-0, Pension 9-0, Lord Robert 8-10, Spring Daisy 8-7, Partial Eclipse 8-2, Silver Memory 7-12, Kitty Kent 7-12, Adelaide II. 7-9, R. G. 7-7, Crowbar 6.10.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-7, Excelsior 9-1, Solar Star 9-1, Pasha 8-10, Iron Chest 8-9, Harry Johnson 8-7, Malayeb 8-7, Bruce 8-1, Mooltan 8-0, Ruby Fish 8-0, Sweden 7-13, Ajmer 7-8, Khedavi Miscer 7-5

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maasal 9-7, 9-7, Nainava 8-9, Tammooz 8-8, Tenebreuse 8-5, Ata Allah 8-4, Vellard 8-3, Beethoven 8-3, Fado 8-2, Minerva 8-2, Full Moon 7-9, Investment 7-9, Abdul Aziz 7-6.

THE GOOD BYE PLATE.—(Division I.). Distance about 5 furlongs.

Alwar 9-0, Partner 8-13, Arrow 8-10, Jawan 8-10, Matador 8-9 Cyprus 8-7, Persia 8-5, White Silk 8-4, Red Flag 8-2, Hurchan 8-1, Nassan 8-1, Welcome 7-13, Red Cross 7-13, Grey Mist 7-11, England 7-10.

THE GOOD BYE PLATE.—(Division II.). Distance about 5 furlongs.

Sphere 9-0, Powerful 8-13, Athens 8-10, Cornwall 8-9, Minimax 8-7, Monaco 8-5, Hongkong 8-4, Cardiff 8-4, Shevali 8-4, Kaiumers 8-3, Shimran, 8-3, Silver Knight 8-1, Galloping Lad 8-1, Revivor 8-1 Subeh Pasha 8-0, Hudai 8-0.

THE GOOD BYE PLATE.—(Division III.). Distance about 5 furlongs.

King Mac 9-4, American Spot 9-4, Crescent 9-3, Paradox 8-12, Active 8-9, Tawdry 8-8, Pharoh 8-7, Arabian Consul 8-6, Safi 8-6, Dhahemsee 8-5, British Consul 8-3, Sayel 8-1, English Spot 8-0, Alman 7-10, Ladakh 7-8.

HUNTERS' FLAT RACE.—Distance 1 mile. Stella, Foolery, Offshore, Morganatic, Highplay, Lady Falkirk, Glen, The Cripple, Belteshazzar, Lucky, Number, The Babe, Pompey, Peter, Hathi, Erebus, Guinevere, Crocus and Rob Roy

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

At to-day's share market the 3½ per cent. Government Paper was at Rs. 86-10 and small sums at Rs. 86-13.

The Market opened with a quiet tone but later on both jute and coal had their admirers and the business reported in both sections seems fairly balanced. This may have arisen from a bazar repodt that 2,000 tons of coal have just been sent by railways in bags as samples to Bombay for a mysterious destination and that both jute and coal shares must go up.

Coal: Bengal 781, Burrakur (ord) 20, Bhuskajuri 15, Howrah (ord) 157, Govindpore 10¼, Imperial 7¼, Kosoonda and Najadee 20, Raneegunge 27½, Sendra 13¼, Singaran 65½, Union 13½.

CAR
makes for
Hup is a large,
ich cannot held
most discriminating
Comfort.—Low upkeep.—
quipment,—Self-starter, etc.
GE FOR A TRIAL.
BAY MOTOR
R CO., LTD.,
nstone Circle and Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

BEGG'S WHISKY
By Special Appointment
To
H. M. THE KING.
The Whisky of the Day.
The Whisky of the Wise.
Obtainable everywhere or from
(Please remember about the free English cut glass Decanter full of whisky.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
Opposite Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

THE
WAY TO ECONOMISE
All articles and requisites for ordinary use of travellers, tourists, etc. at rates which defy competition and of quality which challenges comparison . . . .
English made Leather Suit Cases and Bags, Steel Trunks, Dressing and Sleeping Suit, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Fancy Socks and Stockings, Underwear, Cork, Pith and Felt Hats and Helmets, etc., etc. . . . . .
NO BARGAINING AND WASTE OF TIME!
You want outfitting necessaries and a visit to our shop will make your rupee go farthest.
Tyebbhoy Shaikh Hossonally,
SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOTPATH,
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
"GANAPATI" BRAND.
Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.
The finest Cement obtainable, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick setting Cement to order.
For particulars apply to
TATA SONS & Co.
Agents, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM
Co., (INDIA) Ld.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Graham's Building.
Telephone. 683 BOMBAY Telegrams 'OILWELLS.'
IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN BENZINE
Kerosine rates are published each Saturday. in the Commercial columns of this paper.
Shell Case Oil 150°
Anchor case oil 125° Rising Sun brand 125°
Deer brand 125° Bull brand 125°
Swan brand 125°
LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.
PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention,
TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian railways.
TREASE—Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

Leading Articles.	Page.
The Crisis in Greece.	6
Notes of the Day	6
Foreign News.	
War Telegrams	7
Indian Telegrams	7 & 8
Bombay and Provincial.	
Bombay Government Gazette	4
Bombay Municipal Corporation	8
Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill	8
Bombay City and Suburbs	5
General News.	
Casualty Lists.	3
Agricultural Outlook in the Presidency	4
All-India News in Brief	5
Jails in the Presidency	8
Buddhism and Parseeism	11
Correspondence	5 & 8
Legal Intelligence	9
Sporting News	5
Commercial	4
Shipping	3
The Weather	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, Oct. 8, 1915.

THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

It is evident that Sophia still reigns in Athens and that the courage and capacity of the King to defy the Constitution is not yet exhausted in his determination to prevent at all costs the definite ranging of the country, over which he has been appointed to rule, against the coalition led by the brother of his wife. A few months ago the Greek people went to the polls and declared by overwhelming majorities their confidence in M. Venezelos, whose policy was then as well known as it is now. It might have been thought that it would be impossible after this for the King to defy the wishes of his people, but for the third time he has set himself in opposition to the chosen minister of the people and successfully forced his resignation. It remains to be seen how far the Greek people and their chosen representatives in Parliament will tolerate this dictation from the throne of the considered policy of the ministers responsible to the people and clearly approved by the latter. If the wishes of the Court, inspired by the sentiments of the Queen, are allowed to override the popular will, it will have to be said that Greece no longer possesses a constitution that is worth the name.

The censorship continues to keep us in ignorance of the exact details of the situation, for it can hardly be supposed that the Greek people, and consequently the public of Europe at large, are not acquainted with the detailed causes of the breach between M. Venezelos and the King. All we are told is that the Premier had an audience of the King who informed him that he could not follow the entire policy of the cabinet. M. Venezelos thereupon tendered his resignation and explained to the Chamber the reason for his dissension with the King, whereupon the whole Cabinet resigned. The King then sent for the leaders of the Opposition and decided upon the formation of a coalition cabinet without the inclusion of M. Venezelos. M. Ziamis has taken upon himself the task of forming this cabinet, and it remains to be seen whether he will be successful in bringing together a combination of politicians that will command the confidence of the Chamber. It need not, we suppose, be assumed that the struggle between the King and M. Venezelos is yet over. But how far the latter will oppose the new Government, or whether at all, has to be seen. It is not likely that he will, on this occasion, so infinitely more critical for his country, retire to Egypt or wherever it was that he went, after his previous resignation, in view of the vote of the confidence that he has since received from the electors. But everything depends, as we have said, on the exact causes of his difference with the King, as to which we are in ignorance,—that is to say, whether the King agreed to the landing of the Allied troops at Salonica, but refuses to go further, or whether he objects even to that measure. As to that, it is already stated that the political crisis in Athens cannot alter the facts, and that the landing of the Allied troops, who have been received with acclamation by the populace, will take its course. And it is hardly to be believed that, if the King had wished to prevent that stroke of policy, he would not have brought about M. Venezelos' resignation before it took place. In fact it is almost certain that it could not have taken place without his acquiescence. We may assume, therefore, that M. Venezelos wished to give the fullest interpretation to his view of the Graeco-Serbian Treaty and actively to intervene for the defence of Servia against Bulgarian aggression and that the King will not go so far. That the Premier was morally right in this attitude is undeniable. Bulgaria has launched an ultimatum against Serbia demanding a rectification of the treaty which closed the last Balkan War and settled the new frontiers and the allocation of Macedonian territory. Greece is not only morally but, except in the view of King Constantine, legally bound to assist her ally in any attempt to undo by threat or force, or by any means but that of negotiations in which she plays a part, the arrangement that was then signed, sealed and settled. That Greece can sit idly by while Bulgaria proceeds to endeavour to force upon Serbia a rectification of the frontiers settled by the treaty to which Greece was a party is almost incredible, and King Constantine and M. Ziamis, we imagine, are undertaking a very hard task if their idea is to secure the assent of the Greek people to such a policy.

But it has to be admitted that affairs in the Balkans, more than elsewhere, are apt to take a course that is least expected and often seems to be the one directly opposed to the hitherto declared sentiments of the people concerned, and that King Constantine, especially, has been particularly successful in imposing on his people lines of policy against popular sentiment. We must be prepared thus for the possibility that the King may be successful in preventing the rendering of active assistance by his armies to Bulgaria. But, fortunately, the likelihood of a successful attempt to go back on the arrangement by which the Allies have been allowed the right of way through Salonica is very remote. To what extent they will be able to afford assistance to Serbia we do not as yet know. But it is important that the latter should be left free to devote all her resources to the resistance of the attack from Austria, for which we are told troops in large numbers are being withdrawn from the Russian and Galician frontiers, and that Bulgaria should be supplied with as much pre-occupation on the Serbian frontier as possible, and, if possible, prevented from devoting sufficient attention to the attempt to join hands with the Austro-German forces at which German strategy probably aims. It would be foolish to attempt to estimate the course of events during the next few weeks, and we should do well to receive with caution such reports, as that which tells us that the Bulgarian Army has only 450 rounds of ammunition per man, and every sort of speculation as to the intentions of either the Allies or the Germans and Bulgarians. It is sufficiently gratifying for the moment to know that the Allies were so well prepared for the Bulgarian coup.

Notes of the Day.

The Health of the City.

The decline in the death-rate of Bombay, it is pleasing to find, is being steadily kept up. Four weeks ago it stood at 27.23, from which it came down to 25.53 in the week preceding last week. Last week the death-rate declined still further, standing at 24.15, the total number of deaths registered being 455. A decline was also noticed in regard to both plague and small-pox, there being 4 attacks and 4 deaths from the former, or 5 attacks and 4 deaths less than in the previous week, and 3 attacks and 1 death from the latter. Cholera was absent during the week. The mortality from other principal ailments was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lung, 29, other tubercular affections 3, diseases of the respiratory system 113, diseases of the nervous system 35, diseases of the digestive system 24, old age 33, debility and anæmia 65. There were 409 live births during the week, 6 premature births and 34 still-births. The total infant mortality under the age of five amounted to 203 out of the total mortality of 455.

"Belittling the Enemy."

"The Saturday Review" publishes a timely protest against the fatuous practice of "belittling the enemy," which characterises a certain section of the press in England. "The Saturday" is a journal that is somewhat apt at times to go to the opposite extreme, but there is need for its advice to its contemporaries to refrain from constantly endeavouring to persuade their readers that the armies of Germany and Austria have succeeded more by chance than by skill and bravery. The conclusion of the article is admirable:—

Acknowledging frankly the strength and skill of the enemy,—therein lies the right tribute to our soldiers and to the soldiers of our Allies. The marvel, the immortal glory of Mons, of Neuve Chapelle, of Ypres, of the Marne, of the Aisne, is that we fought and endured against a huge and extremely powerful enemy. It is the same when we turn to Gallipoli,—where our armies have to fight at tremendous odds against nature as well as against man. There is no "soft thing" for us anywhere in these two huge campaigns against enemies organised with a satannic efficiency; and it is the same for Russia in the Eastern theatre. Every soldier actually engaged in the great game in Flanders, Gallipoli, East Africa and elsewhere, or organising our forces at home, knows this quite well. Every sober and responsible man in authority knows it. But it is lost on the addle-headed section of the public and their prints, who imagine that to belittle the enemy is to beat him.

The Indian Match Trade.

At a time when the tempers of most people in India are being sorely tried by the necessity of using the ubiquitous inefficient Japanese matches it is rather surprising to read in the "Indian Trade Journal" that the last Year Book of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce asserts that Japanese competition with Sweden and Norway in the trade in matches has "almost entirely vanished" in India. This erroneous statement must have been induced by the easier market for Norwegian and Swedish matches brought about by the disappearance of the Austrian manufactured article. It is not surprising to learn, however, that the match-factories in Sweden, with steadily rising prices, have prospered exceedingly. Sweden and Norway, it is stated, are quite unable to supply the quantities wanted in India. The difficulties of shipping and of securing adequate supplies of timber, however, are said to be causing Swedish and British shippers and manufacturers much anxiety. It appears that Sweden is making a great effort to capture the British Home market where several small manufacturers have been compelled to suspend business owing to the shortage of timber and other raw material.

Magistrate's Amazing Conduct.

We have seldom heard of more amazing procedure than that of a Magistrate of Gujranwala recently reported. In this case a Municipal servant was charged with criminal breach of trust before a First Class Magistrate who, after framing charges, passed an order adjourning the trial on the curious ground that he was proceeding on a month's leave on the same day and refused to release the accused on bail. But this was not all. The Magistrate even went to the length of locking up the records of the case and took away the key with him. What is stranger still is that the Sessions Judge who heard the appeal against the order upheld the Lower Court's action. Justice Shadilal of the Punjab Chief Court, while admitting the accused to bail, remarked that the adjournment of trial by the Magistrate was opposed to the provision of the Criminal Procedure Code and that his action in locking up the records and taking away the key was altogether indefensible. We trust that the Punjab Government will see that the Magistrate in question is sufficiently reprimanded and warned that he is a servant of the public and that, therefore, the proper observance of his duties cannot depend on the satisfaction of his own personal convenience and whims.

Town Planning in the Punjab.

Town-planning is not a simple problem, whose solution has been discovered once for all, and only needs to be enforced every where. It is a complicated and ever-developing art. In laying out a new town or new quarter, the question of the idea number, size and distribution of open spaces becomes urgent. But what needs to be remembered always is that amenities are wanted, but that most amenities increase cost, and therefore rents. The problem resolves itself into the due balancing of the factors of cost and amenity so that the best possible town may be created in which ordinary people can afford to live. It is interesting to see how far these considerations have been observed in the recommendations of the Punjab Committee which was appointed to consider the general principles of town-planning, mainly with reference to new towns in an irrigated tract. The Committee has very properly condemned the idea of official distribution of population by class, religion or wealth, but it is recommended that the location of temples, mosques and other communal meeting places should be determined beforehand, so that individuals or classes may group themselves if they wish. The Committee notes with approval a scheme under which there is a garden in the middle of the town in which the Town Hall may be located; and, in addition a large public garden outside is held to be desirable. It would have been well if the Committee had also insisted upon having a wide interval between house-fronts, two-thirds of which should be occupied by gardens on each front.

Schools, Public Buildings and Baths.

Other interesting features of the Committee's recommendations are that the girls' school and the post office should be inside the *abadi*, the *serai* near the railway station, and other public buildings more towards the outside than the middle of the town. One section of the Committee, including the Sanitary Commissioner, recommends the provision of *pucca* bathing platforms in various parts of the town; the other section thinks it advisable to provide bathing tanks inside the town with proper *purdah* provision for women. Cemeteries and burning grounds are required to be, as they should be, at least half a mile from the *abadi*, the latter being on the lee side. As regards general considerations affecting both streets and house plans the Committee thinks that the rectangular block system is preferable to the radiating plan. Blind alleys are objected to on sanitary grounds and in spite of the people's predilection for them for reasons of privacy and security. In this matter no hard and fast rule can be laid down. But it may safely be said that no merely residential roads should have an actual roadway more than just wide enough to let two carts pass, for it is senseless to provide a vast acreage of made-up road, whose construction and up-keep entail unnecessary expenditure.

A Famine Fund for Marwar.

A correspondent from Neemuch, Central India, writes urging the need of the formation in Marwar of a permanent Marwari famine relief fund similar to the "Bombay Presidency Charitable Relief Fund," with a view to arrest or mitigate in an appreciable manner the sufferings of famine-striken Marwaris, whose exodus, he says, when the shadow of scarcity falls on the land, presents "heart rending scenes" from time to time. Fortunately, the present rulers of Marwar (Bikaner and Jodhpur) are enlightened chief and our correspondent trusts that they will be glad to adopt any practical measures that may result in saving their ryots from the miseries of frequent famines and their States from the unpleasantness of not being able to cope with the situation.

Precautionary Measures.

As precautionay measures against days of famine, the correspondent suggests the organisation of a permanent relief fund in Marwar and provision of reserve fodder stores in several easily accessible places in Marwar territory. In almost every State in Malwa, says our correspondent, a vast amount of hilly land remains untilled on which grass grows abundantly. More than half of this grass is left standing on the land and is destroyed by fire by the stupid Bhil tribes. This grass, suggests our correspondent, should be conserved and stacked for the benefit of starving cattle in times of draught. As to the famine relief fund, Maradi shethias, being well-known for their charity to man and beast, would readily and liberally respond to appeals towards an object so noble and humane. These added to grants-in-aid from the State treasuries, may be supplemented by the levy of a nominal faminetax in normal times. The initiative for the endownent of such a relief fund, should naturally come from the rulers of Marwar.

Revival of Panchayets.

We have always advocated in the interest of the develoment of locapl self-government the revival of ancient village panchayets empowered with the functions which were orignally possessed by them. Among the important resolutions that were moved at the meeting of the United Provinces Legislatve Council on Tuesday, none is of such interest as that which recommended Government to organise village panchayets in some districts as a trial and give them powers to settle petty civil and criminal disputes and look after the sanitary and other improvements of the village. The Resolution was more cautious than necessary. But it is satisfactary that the Government of the United Provinces, in accepting the principle of the system, foreshadowed the appointment of a small committee this cold weather to examine the question further. The question has been often enough discussed and examined; nevertheless we have hopes that the step contemplated by the United Provinces Government will result in the initation of a substantial measure of self-government to the villages.

Official and Personal

Following the usual practice, the Government of India will undertake the preparation of an official account of Lord Hardinge's administration. This publication will not be issued to the public but kept only for official use.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Government Dockyard yesterday and inspected a transport and a hospital ship.

It has been finally settled that the Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair will take charge of the Education Department on 2nd November at Delhi.

The Governor-General has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Sir William Vincent of his seat as an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council and has nominated Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E., in the vacancy caused thereby.

Mr. H. Wheeler, Home Secretary, Government of India, returns from leave on the 16th instant and resumes his office, when Messrs. Hignell and Boothgravely will revert to their respective appointments.

Mr. Macworth Young, who was officiating as Under Secretary to the Government of India, will be placed temporarily on special duty.

Dewan Sir Visweswarayya and councillors Messrs. H. Nanjundayya and Sardar Kantaraj Urs left Bangalore for Mysore on Wednesday night in connection with the Mysore Dasara festivities.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. J. H. Seabrooke, C.I.E., Joint Secretary, Military Department, India.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

We have authority for stating that the report which has appeared in several newspapers to the effect that it has now been settled that no session of the All-India Moslem League will be held until next March at the earliest is incorrect. No meeting of the Council of the League has yet been held to discuss the matter, which is, therefore, still undecided. A decision will be taken at the forthcoming meeting of the Council, when it is by no means improbable that the Council will decide, in any event, to hold their annual session in Bombay during Congress week.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the Annual General Meeting of the Association the members and others who take interest in Science, read papers which are published in the Reports of the Association, or its Bulletins. Several interesting papers have already been promised for this year. Persons willing to be present and read papers at the ensuing Annual Meeting are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary on or before the 31st of October. Those, who wish to contribute papers but will not be able to attend the meeting, are requested to send their papers on a before the 7th of November.

Gentlemen coming from distant places will meet with cordial reception from the Association and every care will be taken for their board and lodge.

The Annual Meeting will be held between the 14th and 18th of November 1915,—Yours, etc.

AMRITA LAL SIRCAR,
Honorary Secretary.

210, Bow Bazar Street.
Calcutta, Oct. 1st.

AUDITORS AND THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the present war has made thousands of people in India without employment, the present famine has added to its horrors by raising the price of all articles to an extraordinary degree.

To add to the above, the present Indian Companies Act places restrictions on auditors in the matter of place of work.

Although this Act is now modified and for which we owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Government, the restriction of place is not yet removed.

Those who are granted licenses must be allowed the freedom of getting their daily bread by obtaining work from any part of India.

Will the Government remove this hard and at the same time unnecessary and unreasonable restriction of place and free the auditors from their present miseries.

An early step is necessary,—Yours etc.

LOYAL INDIA.

Karachi, Oct. 4th.

Eight Indian seamen who belonged to Hansa Liner Nenenfels (now prize ship) were brought from Gibraltar to Colombo yesterday by the s. s. Nagoya. The men will be sent to Calcutta

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GREECE'S ATTITUDE.

M. VENIZELOS RESIGNS.

DIFFERENCES WITH KING CONSTANTINE.

RUSSIAN MINISTER LEAVES SOFIA.

The Greek Premier had an audience of the King, who informed him that he could not follow the entire policy of the Cabinet. Consequently M. Venizelos resigned. The Cabinet has also resigned.

A conference between the King and the ex-Premiers decided in favour of the formation of a Coalition Cabinet in which M. Venizelos is not to be included.

M. Venizelos interviewed, declared that his resignation was inevitable owing to the impossibility of reconciling his interpretation of the Graeco-Serbian treaty with the King's opinion.

A French wireless says that the resignation of M. Venizelos cannot alter the facts and the landing of the Allied troops will take its course.

Bulgaria's reply to the Russian ultimatum was delivered on October 7, at 2-40 in the afternoon. The Russian Minister has notified the rupture of diplomatic relations and has left Sofia.

The Serbian Archimandrite in Moscow is said to have received news that Bulgaria has sent an ultimatum to Serbia concerning Macedonia.

Roumania is feverishly preparing herself for eventualities and is taking extraordinary military measures. Young Reserve officers have been called to the colour and officers of Bulgarian origin have been transferred to the interior.

French guns have been heavily bombarding the whole of the west front. The bombardment was reciprocal and particularly violent in Artois. Artillery activity continues in Champagne and Lorraine. In the rigion of Givenchy, the Allies made some progress in grenade fighting. The village of Tahuse was carried by the French after a furious infantry charge and a thousand prisoners were taken.

Another big French offensive in Champagne is announced in the latest Berlin communique.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 6.

The steamer Haydn, from Karachi, has been sunk. No details have been received.

The Hayden is a British steamer of 3,923 tons. She was built in 1909.

GRAVE CRISIS IN GREECE.

KING PERSISTS IN PRO-GERMAN ATTITUDE.

M. VENEZELOS AND CABINET RESIGN.

GRAVE CRISIS IN GREECE

M. VENIZELOS AND CABINET RESIGN.

KING DISSENTS FROM POLICY OF CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
ATHENS, Oct. 6.

M. Venizelos to-day had an audience of the King, who informed him that he could not follow the entire policy of the Cabinet. Consequently M. Venizelos tendered his resignation.

M. Venizelos amounced in the Chamber the reason for his dissension with the King, whereupon the Cabinet resigned.

CABINET'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Reuter learns that King Constantine has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet.

FORMATION OF A COALITION CABINET.

M. VENIZELOS NOT TO BE INCLUDED.

ATHENS, Oct. 6.

The conference between the King and the ex-Premiers decided in favour of the formation of a Coalition Cabinet under M. Ziamis without the inclusion of M. Venizelos.

ATHENS, Oct. 6.

M. Ziamis has accepted the task of forming a Cabinet which includes Opposition leaders.

WHY M. VENIZELOS RESIGNED.

INTERPRETATION OF GRAECO-SERBIAN TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Athens correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" interview M. Venizelos, who declared that his resignation was inevitable owing to the impossibility of reconciling his interpretation of the Graeco-Serbian treaty with the King's opinion. A Coalition Cabinet was probable.

ALLIES' EXPEDITION.

TO PURSUE ITS COURSE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A French wireless says that the resignation of M. Venizelos cannot alter the facts. The landing of the Allied troops will take its course. People at large have given the French and British troops an enthusiastic reception.

ATHENS, Oct. 6.

The French Minister in a message to the troops landed at Salonika, addresses them as the Serbian Expeditionary Corps. He is confident that their conduct will leave the best impression in the friendly country they are about to traverse in order to reach the territory of their valiant Ally.

AUSTRO-GERMAN TROOPS FOR SERBIAN FRONT.

ZURICH, Oct. 6.

Large numbers of Austrian and German troops withdrawn from the Russian and Galician Fronts are proceeding through Transylvania to South Hungary to join the offensive against Serbia.

FORMATION OF A MACHINE-GUN CORPS

APPROVED BY THE KING.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The "Gazette" announces that the King has approved the formation of a machine-gun corps.

DR. DUMBA SAILS FROM AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Dr. Dumba has sailed from America on board a Dutch steamer with a safe conduct from the British and the French Governments.

BULGARIA'S REPLY.

RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

RUSSIAN MINISTER'S NOTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 7.

A telegram from Sofia dated October 5th says that the reply of the Bulgarian Government to the Russian ultimatum was delivered at 2-40 in the afternoon. As it was unsatisfactory, the Russian Minister notified Dr. Radoslavoff of the rupture of diplomatic relations. The Dutch Charge d'Affaires has taken the charge of Russian interests.

ALLIES' MINISTERS ASK FOR PASSPORTS.

SOFIA, Oct. 5.

The Russian, British, French and Italian Ministers have asked for their passports.

PARIS, Oct. 6.

The Serbian Minister in Sofia asked for his passports yesterday morning.

RUSSIAN MINISTER LEAVES SOFIA.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Russian Minister has left Sofia.

BULGARIA'S ULTIMATUM TO SERBIA.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 6.

The Serbian Archimandrite in Moscow has received news that Bulgaria has rejected the Russian demands and sent an ultimatum to Serbia concerning Macedonia requiring an answer in twenty-four hours.

BULGARIA'S SUICIDAL POLICY.

KING FERDINAND WARNED.

LAHORE, Oct. 7.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

A telegram from Nish to "Correere Della Sera" guarantees the truth of the story that five Opposition leaders had an audience of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and all protested against the policy of adventure throwing Bulgaria into Germany's arms, as contrary to the sentiments and interests of Bulgaria.

They reminded the King that his was a criminal folly leading to disaster. They demanded the convocation of the Sobranji, declaring that M. Radoslavoff did not command a majority and that the present policy would provoke the gravest internal disturbances.

Mr. Stambuliwki, an agarian, warned King Ferdinand that his dynasty and perhaps his life would be imperilled.

A later report says that the Opposition leaders in Sofia are now asking Bulgaria to maintain a sacred unity.

SHORTAGE OF AMMUNITION.

The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent mentions, the belief that Bulgaria has only 400 rounds of ammunition per man. Italy recently refused to allow her to acquire a further supply in Italy.

THE GREEK PROTEST.

The Rome newspapers regard the Greek protest as purely formal. The Paris press is equally contented with the diplomatic situation.

The "Matin" says there only remains the military situation. Numerous well-equipped, well-commanded expeditions are necessary.

BULGARIA'S PREPAREDNESS.

"TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT'S ESTIMATE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

The "Pioneer's" London Correspondent cabled on Tuesday:—

The military correspondent of "The Times" points out that the Bulgarian mobilisation concentration in 1912 was completed on the 17th day. Allowing for the advantage of experience, he estimates that the Bulgarians will be ready on the 5th of October.

THE WRECKED EUPHRATES.

PASSENGERS TRANSHIPPED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
COLOMBO, Oct. 7.

The M. M. steamer Ganges leaves the port to-day for Marseilles with 400 passengers of the wreacked M. M. steamer Euphrates. The French Consul visited the former vessel to see to the arrangements.

RUMANIA PREPARING.

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY MEASURES.

YOUNG RESERVE OFFICERS CALLED OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
ATHENS, Oct. 6.

News from Bukharest says that Rumania is taking extraordinary military measures. Troops have gone to the Bulgarian frontier and Giurgevo is being feverishly fortified.

OFFICERS OF BULGARIAN ORIGIN SENT TO INTERIOR.

Officers of Bulgarian origin have been transferred to the interior and young reserve officers have been called to the colours and the other reserves instead of being disbanded are retained in the barracks.

ANNIVERSARY OF PORTUGESE REPUBLIC,

SENHOR MACHADO TAKES OATH AS PRESIDENT.

LISBON, Oct. 4.

The people are celebrating the anniversary of the Republic to-day.

Senhor Machado has taken oath as President, and the Cabinet retains office.

LORD CRICHTON STUART KILLED.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart has been killed in action.

RIVAL FLEETS COMPARED.

GERMANY'S MANY LOSSES.

"Reports are constantly coming through that the Germans are accelerating the building of their battle-cruisers," says the "Liverpool Journal of Commerce," "and now that the Moltke has been sunk in the Baltic it is easy to understand that every effort will be made to complete all ships possible. Whatever the Germans do, the number of battle-cruisers which they can have available will be so small as to make them very chary of placing them under any risk.

"The total number of these vessels possessed by Germany at the beginning of the war, counting those building and projected, was nine. Of these, the Goeben, Moltke, and Von der Tann were complete, and the other six were in various stages of building. Judging by the casualties reported from time to time only four battle-cruisers can now be available for service. The only additions that can now be made within reasonable time are the Ersatz, Victoria Luise and the Salamis. The latter vessel, however, is to be have the very small speed of 23 knots, which would hardly render her suitable for concerted action.

"The superiority in the number of battle-cruisers possessed by the British Navy is sufficiently emphasised by a repetition of the names of the battle-cruisers available; they are Invinciable, Inflexible, Indomitable, Indefatigable, Lion, New Zealand, Princess Royal, Queen Mary, and Tiger, together with the Australian battle-cruiser Australia; that is, double the number possessed by Germany.

LOSS IN ARMOURED CRUISERS.

"The plight of Germany in regard to armoused cruisers is even worse, relatively, than her position with battle-cruisers. She started the war with nine of these vessels, and is now left with only four, whereas at the beginning of the war Great Britain possessed no fewer than 38 of these ships, and her losses have only reduced this number to 32. The work performed by light cruisers has been prodigious ever since the outbreak of hostilities. In the early stages of the war it was the British light cruisers which swept the enemy merchant ships from the face of the seas and the German cruisers, although doing some amount of damage at first, were finally all accounted for by the British vessels.

"Taking official reports of losses of cruisers, it is found that Germany has been deprived of the services of no fewer than 15 of these vessels, while the British losses total five only. The number of vessels building in this country when war was declared was certainly not lests than 16, while the Germans only had six building. The result is that after 13 months of war Britain has at least 84 light cruisers, while the Germans cannot possibly muster many more than 32. The speed possessed by quite a number of the British vessels is 29 knots, while the fastest German ships cannot reach 28 knots."

BOMBARDMENT OF WHOLE WEST FRONT.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PROGRESS IN GIVENCHY REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
PARIS, Oct. 7.

A communiqué says that French guns have been heavily bombarding the whole front. The bombardment was reciprocal in Artois and particularly violent.

In the region of Givenchy we made some progress in grenade fighting.

The artillery was especially active in the Champagne on the Heights of the Meuse at Flirey and in Lorraine.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

A VILLAGE CARRIED AND 1,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

PARIS, Oct. 7.

A communiqué says: Our action in Champagne to-day secured fresh results. The infantry after a solid artillery preparation assaulted and carried the village of Tahure and reached the summit of the Tahure Hill which is the *point d'appui* in the enemy's second line. Over a thousand prisoners were taken.

Only artillery actions have occurred on the remainder of the front.

ANOTHER BIG FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

REPORT FROM BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 6.

Another big French offensive, in Champagne is announced in to-night's Berlin communiqué which admits the violence of the attacks but claims to have repulsed the offensive.

ALLIES' OFFENSIVE.

NEED FOR SUSTAINED SACRIFICE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—

Neuve Chapelle was the first test of the line, but the later advance was as a real feeler, which shows what can be done if we are prepared to make the sacrifice.

In the east the Russians continue to hold the enemy and maintain a vigorous offensive.

MR. KERSHAW IN INDIA OFFICE.

"THE TIMES" COMMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Commenting on the appointment of Mr. Louis Kershaw as Secretary to the Revenue Department of the India Office, "The Times" remarks that the appointment follows the commendable precedent of 1901 when Sir Thomas Holderness was similarly transferred. The appointment of Mr. Kershaw ensures the continuity of representation by an expert with Indian knowledge on the permanent staff of the India Office.

SIR ARCHIBALD MURRAY.

NEW CHIEF OF IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

It is understood that Sir Archibald Murray has taken over the work of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

A SON OF MR. RUDYARD KIPLING MISSING.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

John Kipling, a son of Mr. Rudyard, Kipling is unofficially reported missing, believed killed.

DEATH OF SURGEON-GENERAL SIR C. CUFFE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The death of Surgeon-General Sir Charles Cuffe is announced.

DEATH OF MR. B. H. MUNDY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The death is announced of Mr. Benjamin H. Mundy, formerly Reuter's General Manager in Ind[illegible]

GERM[illegible]

THREE VILLA[illegible]

(REUTER'S TE[illegible]
PETRO[illegible]

A communiqué says th[illegible] duel has been incessant in [illegible] region. The Russians stormed [illegible] ches at Postary, halfway between [illegible] and Vilna, drove the Germans back [illegible] of Lake Narotch and pursuing them captured three villages north of Smorgon.

DEFENCE OF THE PACIFIC.

A MATTER FOR IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

WELLINGTON, Oct. 6.

Speaking in the House of Representatives the Premier said that the defence of the Pacific was a matter for the Imperial Conference. He hoped that the Conference would meet at an early date.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE-ELECT OF BENGAL

BADES FAREWELL TO WIGAN SESSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson bade farewell at the Wigan Session to-day upon proceeding to assume the Chief Justiceship of the Bengal Bar. He was presented with congratulations.

LANDSLIP CAUSES OVERFLOW IN BHUTAN RIVER.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT A LAKH AND A HALF.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

A message from Bhutan states that the Mochu River which encircles the Punakha Jong, the winter residence of the Durbar, was dammed by a heavy landslip from 9th to 22nd September.

TWO BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

The river rose above the dam on the latter date and the result was that the two bridges of the Jong and the big bridge on the Wang Diphuda river were washed away. The river also overflowed its banks, destroying crops and villages and causing damage estimated at one and a half lakhs.

OPERATIONS IN CONGO.

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM LAST POST.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—

A Belgian official statement recounts the work in the Congo, where, co-operating with the French since October 1914, a Belgian steamer under commandant Lamy landed troops at Udzimon on the Sangha under a veritable hail of shot and shell 150 yards from the hostile trenches. Desperate fighting continued for three days and nights before it was possible to hoist the Belgian flag on the post from which the enemy was driven.

A FURIOUS BAYONET ATTACK.

Subsequently a furious bayonet charge by the Allied troops across a swamp in the face of machine gun-fire obliged the enemy to evacuate the last trenches. The Belgian contingent with the Sangha column was repeatedly reinforced, until at the beginning of January it formed about half the whole force of 1,100, which took part in the important operations ending in the capture of Tibondi Mobaka and more recently in that of Lomie.

General Aymerich, commanding the troops in the French equatorial Africa, had the Belgians under his orders and repeatedly testified to their valour and dash.

ALLIES' DOMINATING POSITION.

Although the enemy's counter-attacks in the West have gained them one small success, the ground we retain dominates the leading railways on the open plains, the free use of which is consequently denied to the Germans.

THE NEW TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS.

Stavanger, the most important town in south-west Norway, is to be the European station for the new Transatlantic wireless service, and under modern conditions the danger which would hitherto have accompanied the establishment of a station there has been greatly modified. Stavanger has had han unenviable reputation for fires, and has been so frequently destroyed that, though it goes back to the ninth century at least, its appearance is quite modern, and it is a fine city. Situated on the southern side of the Bukken Fjord, it has two harbours, and its trade is important by reason of its connexion with the fisheries on the adjacent coasts.

...F BARBER

... attendance, just suffi-
...*quorum*, at yesterday's
...bay Municipal Corpora-
...tors had nearly finished
...da and were having, as a
...ssed it, a dull time of it, go-
... items of no great importance,
... suddenly found themselves in a
... mood over the question of chang-
...he name of "Barber Lane." There
...as a full-dress debate, at the end of which
both the original proposition and the
amendment were thrown out. Mr. Pheroze
C. Sethna presided.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. K. D. Ravat, inviting attention to the overcrowding of passengers allowed by the Tramways Company in the standing compartments of tram cars and stating that when the compartment is full it is intolerably warm and requesting that the Tramways Company might be asked to provide a reasonable number of electric fans in the standing compartments of their cars.

Mr. H. P. Mody, moving that the letter be forwarded to the Tramways Committee, said it would perhaps be too much to ask the Company to provide fans but he hoped care would be taken to see that no overcrowding was allowed.

The motion was carried.

STABLE "PERFUME."

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. S. B. Guzdar, stating, that there was a narrow dirty lane joining Bora Street with Gola Lane, called King Lane in which were situated horse stables emanating their "usual perfume unbecoming of the name with which the lane had been identified," and suggesting that the name of the lane be changed into Gola Cross Lane and that the name King Lane be transferred to the new road next to King Building which had hitherto been named Home Street. He added that it would be but meet and proper to substitute the name King Street for Home Street, as the street had at its entrance from Hornby Road a palatial architectural building called King Building.

It was decided to forward the letter to the Commissioner for disposal, on the motion of Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy.

SLEEPING SICKNESS AND YELLOW FEVER.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik moved that as applied for by the Commissioner a sum of Rs. 4,793 be transferred to meet excess expenditure due to the cost of carrying out alterations and additions in the existing permanent small-pox wards at the Arthur Road Hospital for providing accommodation for patients suffering from sleeping sickness and yellow fever.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy seconded the proposal and it was duly passed.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Ardeshir Jijibhoy stating that buildings with flat roof without tiles are quite "unfit" for the rainy season inasmuch as rain water from the roof "comes down the windows and walls in the inner side of each and every room," and stating that he understands that no projecting chades for the windows of such buildings are allowed after the plans thereof have been approved. He requested that a Committee be appointed to report on the matter.

The Corporation resolved to inform Mr. Ardeshir in the terms of the Commissioner's letter that "owners of houses build flat roofs when they desire to do so and it is not within the province of the Municipality to object. It is not the case that flat roofs have been proved to be such failures that any prohibition of them is necessary. The applicant is not correct in thinking that the Municipality prohibits projecting shades. They are allowed by the Commissioner under section 310 of the Municipal Act over public roads on payment of fees and on certain prescribed conditions. When they are over private land, no Municipal permission is required."

DANGER OF DIRTY ICE.

Dr. E. Moses moved that the attention of the Commissioner be invited to a letter from the Police Surgeon, Bombay, appearing in the "Times of India" and that he be requested to report what measures he proposed to take to prevent contamination of ice through dirty saw-dust. The letter ran as follows: "Probably more of the inhabitants of this City die of consumption and pneumonia than of any other disease. Both these diseases are almost entirely disseminated by the expectoration of infected persons. The ice we consume comes to our houses packed in saw-dust. In many of our streets on any fine day the footpath in front of tea shops and restaurants may be seen completely covered by this saw-dust spread out to dry. Over this our citizens trample with their muddy feet, on it they expectorate in their customary promiscuous way. I have frequently seen large and bloody sputa, obviously coughed up by an advanced consumptive, lying on the saw-dust. I have once taken the trouble to examine a specimen and found it swarming with tubercle bacilli. In the last ten days I have twice seen children suffering from dysentery relieve themselves on the saw-dust strewn path. When dried, this saw dust, with all its added filth, is returned to the Ice Factory to be again distributed with further batches of ice. The presumption is that the saw-dust returned by each customer is not kept separate. Hence if the saw-dust be mixed, the whole supply of ice is contaminated. The subject is unsavoury, but the danger is great, urgent and easily avoided."

Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman seconded the motion, which was carried.

GAS V. ELECTRICITY.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtullah moved that the Corporation grant sanction to the Commissioner's recommendations as embodied in the following letter:—"I have the honour to state that an exhibition of the comparative lighting by electric and gas power was arranged with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company and the Gas Company and will have been in force in certain streets from 8th February last up to the end of this month. It is not necessary at this stage to express an opinion as to the comparative merits of the lighting in each case. The quality of the light provided was very superior to the present standard of lighting, but the question of choosing between the two systems will depend largely on the comparative cost of working and this again will depend on the initial cost. I append a letter, from the Executive Engineer and for the reasons given by him beg to recommend that the Gas Company's contract should be extended on the present terms from 1st July 1915 to 28th February 1917. The reason for this extension is two-fold: In the first place the prices of fittings and appliances, both gas and electric, are at present altogether abnormal and many of the most necessary materials are probably unobtainable. It cannot be expected that the normal state of affairs will be restored until some time after the conclusion of the war. In the second place, as stated by the Executive Engineer, the technical bodies at Home who are interested in the subject are at present drawing up standard specifications which will be of the greatest assistance to the Corporation in deciding upon the comparative methods of lighting which may be adopted. I have the honour therefore to suggest that the contract with the Gas Company may be continued to the date above specified. The improvement in the lighting in the streets in which better gas lighting has been provided has been so great that I agree with the Executive Engineer that the lamps should be retained and the extra cost should be paid to the Gas Company. The experimental electric lighting was on a smaller scale and I have permitted the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to discontinue it from 31st August."

The Executive Engineer in his letter dated the 10th June state:—"During the above period the lighting has been under observation and has been photometrically tested. The demonstration made by both the Companies shows a marked advance on the former lighting arrangements. In both cases further improvements can however be made. The heights and spacing of the lamps require modification. The provision of more suitable globes and reflectors so as to give the best distribution of the light and to avoid glare will be necessary. These are matters which can however be stipulated for in the specification. I consider the present a most inopportune time to enter into a new contract for lighting extending over a period of years. Owing to the war disturbance, the most approved fittings, globes and appliances will be scarcely be obtainable and all prices will be abnormal. As the present contract with the Gas Company expires on 30th June 1915 I would strongly recommend that the sanction of the Corporation should be obtained to the extension of the Gas Company's contract on present terms till 28th February 1917 so as to make the contract coincide with the Municipal financial year. Before submitting this report I took an opportunity of ascertaining the views of Mr. Burch, Manager of the Bombay Gas Company, and from what I could gather he thought his Board would favourably entertain the proposal."

Sir Ibrahim in moving the recommendation said that at this stage the Corporation could not do better then agree to the proposal of the Commissioner.

The Corporation adopted the proposal unanimously.

FLIES AT TARDEO

Dr. Dinsha Master moved:—That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to a letter appearing in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of the 18th ultimo, over the signature of a "Resident of Tardeo," and he be requested to report the case or causes of greater prevalence of flies in the Tardeo district than in other parts of the city. What are the cause of their greater prevalence at some periods of the year than at others, as stated by the Commissioner in his letter No. 18267, dated the 25th August 1915? What steps have already been taken by the Health Department to minmise the nuisance and danger arising from these noisome creatures and what further measures do they propose to take to relieve the locality of this grave meanace? In what year was the reclamation of the storm-water reservoir with kutchra undertaken? What was the area reclaimed every year? What quantity of earth, and at what cost, was used each year to cover the refuse to prevent the breeding of flies during the monsoon? What was the cause of the very extensive breeding of flies during the last year for which bitter complaints were raised in the papers and at the Corporation, and for which the Corporation passed a resolution requesting the Commissioner not to deposit refuse there during the monsoon? If the present method is not harmful to the City, as declared by the Health Officer, what are the reasons for not utilizing the whole quantity of the City's refuse for reclaiming the Reservoir, instead of sending half the quantity to Deonar?

The motion was carried.

ADDRESSES AND SOUVENIRS TO OFFICERS.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 3299 of 23rd August 1915, regarding presentation of addresses and souvenirs to Municipal officers, etc., by Municipal employees, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the circular recently issued by me. The address and souvenir referred to in the Resolution did not contravene the circular issued by me."

The order issued by the Commissioner, on the 14th July 1915, is as follows:—

"An instance having occurred lately of a Municipal Officer being given a present by his subordinates all Municipal Officers are reminded that this is strictly against all rules. No gift, souvenir, or subscription of money may be given to any Municipal officer by other municipal employees except on his retirement, and then only with the special permission of the Commissioner."

Dr. Sukhia moved that the letter be recorded and that the Commissioner be asked to follow the Government of India rules in this regard strictly.

The motion was agreed to.

THE DUST NUISANCE.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved 'that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is desirable to have the principal roads in the City watered by means of motor sprinklers, and if so, to submit estimates for the purchase of one or more such sprinklers as an experimental measure.'"

Mr. Mody said the dust nuisance still existed in many parts of the city. Watering the roads was the cheapest method of laying the dust and he suggested the use of motor sprinklers which he said were an improvement on the present primitive method of watering the roads.

Mr. J. B. Petit was of opinion that the present system of watering the roads from the edge-way was more satisfactory than the previous one of doing it from the middle of the roads. He did not see how the new method suggested by Mr. Mody would be an improvement upon the existing one.

Mr. J. A. Wadia thought there was no better method of laying the dust than the one of watering the roads if they used water in sufficient quantity for the purpose. He supported the motion.

The motion was carried.

"BARBER LANE."

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have the honour to state that certain persons living near Barber Lane in the Fort have asked that that name should be altered. Although it is possible that the lane was originally named after a Police Officer named Barber and was not so called because of its use by persons working as barbers, the latter origin is by a natural process generally associated with the name. The lane itself has been greatly widened and improved by Municipal action and although it is not generally desirable to change a name simply because some people are dissatisfied with it, yet in this case as the highly respectable people who live in the houses abutting on the lane wish for a name more in consistence with its improved condition, I think that their wish may be gratified. I have the honour to propose therefore with the sanction of the Corporation that it be called "Bakhtawar" Street. The word in Persian and in Guzerathi means fortunate and may be taken to convey the good fortune of the street in having such respectable people living near it and in having been brought so prominently to the notice of the Corporation."

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijeebhoy moved that under the circumstances mentioned in the Commissioner's letter, sanction be given to the "Barber Lane" being called "Bakhtawar Street", as suggested by the Commissioner.

Mr. Mody said that they had not relished the humour in the Commissioner's recommendation. "What's in a nane" he asked. Barber Lane was as good a name as any other. The man after whom the lane was named was an estimable Police Officer. He did not want to create a precedent. Some member might come and ask them to change the name of "Scandal Point," a fashionable resort, where there was no more scandal going on than there was shaving being practised in Barber Lane.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said that they would do well to change the name to that of a valuable colleague of theirs, Dr. Sukhia.

The President: According to the rules of the Corporation the name should be recommended by the Commissioner.

Mr. Dabholker then proposed that the matter be referred to the Commissioner asking him to recommend that Dr. Sukhia's name should be given to the Lane.

The motion fell through for want of a seconder.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah said he would like to draw the attention of Mr. Dabholker to the wholesome tradition that during the tenure of a Corporator his name should not be given to any street. The whole policy of the Corporation as laid down was that the sitting member should be free from this temptation. At the same time he said the Commissioner should not be unmindful in making these recommendations of the valuable services rendered by past members of the Corporation, such as Mr. Dharamsey and others.

Mr. R. S. Navalker opposed the original recommendation, as Barber Lane was a shorter name than Bhaktawar Street.

Mr. J. A. Wadia could not congratulate the Commissioner on the recommendation he had made. There were many barbers living there and there was no use in changing the name. If no better name could be suggested the present name was a good one. Or they might please every body by adding the names, suggested, together (laughter).

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he did not want to interfere when they were in a hilarious mood. He was against changing these old historical names As a matter of fact the whole history of Bombay, especially of the Fort, was very interesting and many of the names in the Fort were historical. Meadows Street and Rampart Road, were instances in point. Barber was the name of Lt. Barber, who was the first Superindent of Police, and he requested the Corporation to be careful in changing the historical names If the Corporation were in a mood to relish humour he would change the name of the Lane to Bhadbhad Lane, as many loquacious persons were staying there.

Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Commissioner, and that as the name of the first Superintendent of Police was spelt "Barbour" and not "Barber," the Commissioner be asked to recommend that the name should be changed to "Barbour Lane."

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy thought Sir Ibrahim was wrong when he said that during the tenure of a member his name had not been given to streets. He quoted the instance of Setalwad Road and Cuffe Parade.

The original proposition and the amendment on being put to the vote were both negatived.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDING BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following Report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, has been published:—

The principal alteration made in the Bill is in clause 4 (original clause 3). Section 301 (1) of the Act allows compensation both for the value of the land acquired for a set-back and also for any loss, damage or expense incurred by the owner. In the clause as worded in the Bill there was no separate mention of the value of the land, while it was laid down in the proviso that any increase or decrease in the value of the remainder of the property resulting from the set-back should be allowed for in assessing the compensation. The effect of this is that the owner would receive compensation only for net loss. Although your Committee fully recognize the desirability of altering the existing section, the majority of the members are unable to adopt the principle embodied in the proposed clause and considerable difficulty has been experienced in framing a clause which meets the views of the Committee as a whole. The effect of the clause as now framed in the amended Bill will be to leave sub-section (1) of section 301 in its present form, by which compensation will be granted for the value of the land, while under the proviso as now drafted any permanent and substantial benefit derived from the set-back will be taken into account in computing the damage sustained.

Clause 3.—For reasons of administrative convenience provision has been made in this clause for delegation of the powers of the Commissioner under sections 375A and 384A by inserting those sections in section 63. The succeeding clauses of the Bill have accordingly been renumbered, and the clauses are referred to below by their new numbers.

Clause 9 (new section 375A).—As the need for such a provision was experienced with reference to building materials and the like we have slightly altered the terms of the clause so as to confine its operation to such articles, for as the clause is framed in the Bill it would include many things for which the enactment has not been shown to be required.

Clause 10:—A proviso has been added to make it clear that the new sub-section will not cast upon the owners of premises fronting private streets the duty of carrying out the ordinary scavenging and cleansing which is paid upon the Corporation by section 365.

Clause 11.—Clause 10 as drafted in the Bill absolutely prohibited the keeping of animals or opening of grain godowns in buildings, any portion of which were used for human habitation. We consider that these provisions are somewhat too sweeping and that there are many cases in which the conditions are such that interference is not necessary on sanitary grounds. The effect of new section 384A will be to leave it to the Commissioner to take the initiative and either to grant conditional permission or to issue a prohibition.

Clauses 14 *and* 15.—A penalty has been provided in sections 471 and 472 for the infringement of new section 384A.

Original clause 15.—As the overbridge referred to in the definition of the boundary has not yet been constructed, we are of opinion that it should not be referred to in a legislative enactment as a boundary mark. We have, moreover, ascertained that a further modification of the municipal boundaries will shortly be proposed, and we therefore consider that this clause may with advantage be omitted from the present Bill.

The Report is signed by Sir P. D. Pattani, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Sir F. L. Sprott, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola (subject to a minute), Mr. N. M. Samarth (subject to a minute), Mr. Manmohandas Ramji (subject to a minute).

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla writes:—

I do not wish to raise any objection to clause 4 in its present form. I would have preferred if the amendment had taken the form of paying for the land acquired the average price of the whole holding.

The minute of Mr. N. M. Samarth runs as follows:—

(b) To be accurate, the expression "Likely to accrue" should be substituted for the word "resulting" in the first paragraph of the Report.

(c) I think the sentence "The effect of this is that the owner would receive compensation only for net loss," underlined by me in the draft Report as to the effect of the original clause 3 is open to objection. I should drop it altogether. But if the effect of the original clause 3 is to be mentioned at all, some more words have to be added to bring it out correctly, accurately and fully. I would, in that case, like to have the sentence worded thus:—

"The effect of this is that the owner would receive compensation only for net loss, if any, calculated on speculative considerations of the injury or benefit likely to accrue to the remainder of the property and irrespective of the value of the land acquired, for which he would get nothing at all, with the result that in some cases the Corporation would be enabled to acquire the property without having to pay anything whatever for it to the owner."

Preferably, however, I should like the sentence in question in the draft report to be deleted.

The minute of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, says:—

I think section 384-A should be modified as follows, in view of the fact that the section, as it is, would empower the Municipal Commissioner to apply it even to detached out-houses in compounds. This would create a great deal of hardship as the problem of keeping horses, cows, etc., would be a difficult one.

As matters stand at present these are kept in out-houses, on which or under the same roof of which, accommodation is made for the housing of servants. Unless the section is modified, separate quarters will have to be built for these servants, which means additional space.

I propose, therefore, that the last paragraph of the section should be modified as follows:—

The following words should be added after the proviso in the last paragraph: "and that sub-section A will not apply to out-houses."

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Continued from page 4.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain G. W. Ashby, London Regiment.
Captain C. E. Kingchurch, London Regiment.
Captain J. O. Fairlie, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain H. C. Hoskyns, Lincolns.
Captain O. F. Orme, Sussex.
Captain F. H. Romilly, Leicesters.
Lieutenant M. G. Blane, Camerons.
Lieutenant H. J. Harke, South Staffords.
Lieutenant L. V. Chapman, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant W. N. Monteith, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant W. R. Purvis, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant A. W. Turnour, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant F. Burley, Engineers.
Lieutenant R. N. Fearnside-Speed, Londons.
Lieutenant W. F. Shields, Shropshires.
Lieutenant H. W. Whitson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant E. C. Adams, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant W. N. Japp, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant P. H. Habersbon, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant G. E. Hilliar, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant R. A. McCall, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant L. MacLeod, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant T. C. Pearson, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant L. F. Sotheby, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant E. G. Taylor, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant D. J. Wilson, Welsh Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major-General Sir T. Capper.
Second-Lieutenant G. G. Fowler, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant D. C. James, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant W. R. Woolf, Border Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Major W. C. Ash, Middlesex.
Major C. Beresford, Londons.
Major A. D. Merriman, Irish Rifles.
Major F. R. Tarleton, Black Watch.
Captain L. R. Bate, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain J. S. Brander, Gordons.
Captain W. R. Bubbers, Londons.
Captain G. N. Powell, Londons.
Captain R. B. Charsley, Liverpools.
Captain H. H. Cobb, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain P. McF. Cram, Camerons.
Captain N. MacLeod, Camerons.
Captain J. A. Elliman, Northamptons.
Captain W. L. Kirby, 12th Lancers.
Captain G. H. Mair, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain J. A. Pryor, Devons.
Captain C. E. Ward, Shropshires.
Captain D. A. Weir, Leicesters.
Lieutenant A. J. Davies, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant G. G. Downing, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant A. Dehamel, South Staffords.
Lieutenant A. H. Ford, Londons.
Lieutenant H. C. Partridge, Londons.
Lieutenant L. E. Gielgud, Shropshires.
Lieutenant H. E. Goldsmith, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieutenant H. J. Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieutenant C. A Hawker, Somersets.
Lieutenant L. S. Newman, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieutenant T. E. Withington, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieutenant C. C. Bailey, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant H. H. Hemphill, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Carew-Hunt, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieutenant T. F. Fremantle, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieutenant W. N. Gourlay, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant A. A. Macdonald, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant D. A. Stuart, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant O. P. Griffiths, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant F. E. Hill, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant C. J. Hunter, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant R. L. Shaw, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Jordan, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant R. R. Lewin, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant D. Mackenzie, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant W. Bestanfield, Northamptons.
Second-Lieutenant F. W. Trott, Devons.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Major P. W. Beresford, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant F. J. Hankey, King's Royal Rifles.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Major J. Barron, Camerons.
Lieutenant W. Gray, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant C. C. Smith, Shropshires.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieutenant H. F. Clarke, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieutenant G. E. Smith, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant M. I. Howell, West Surreys.

MISSING.

Captain W. D. Pritchard, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant A. O. Egerton, Shropshires.
Second-Lieutenant B. G. James, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant L. W. Yule, Flying Corps.

INDIA AND THE NAVY.

RAJA OF RUTLAM'S PROPOSAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I write this from the front, "Somewhere" in France, the most important theatre of the world-war, and I hope and trust the suggestion I wish to make will receive the due consideration of all my countrymen. The Indian Princes and people have made themselves useful to the Imperial Government in many ways, but nothing has been done so far to recognize the inestimable services rendered by the Imperial Navy to the Empire including India. And where would India, with its great coast line and without its own navy, have been but for Britain's Navy?

The Princes of India have done much; and the Fighting Classes have done and are still doing all they can to help to defeat the enemy. But what of our Commercial Community?

The imposition of the new and heavy taxation in England, willingly borne, indeed one might say welcomed, makes an Indian like me out here ask what have all those, whose wealth has been gained solely through the peace which has reigned in India and the opportunities they have had, as citizens under the protection of a powerful Empire, to extend and increase their business, and who even now continue to carry on their affairs unmolested what have the wealthy Mahajan Community—done; or other similar mercantile bodies to wit, the Marwaries, the Banias, the Bhatias, the Memans, the Khojas, etc.? Should we leave it wholly to the little Islands of Great Britain to find the money spent for the safety of all of us?

I suggest, therefore, that as some appreciation of the Navy's work for India, the Princes and people of India, but again I say more particularly the latter, should present at least one Dreadnought to the Imperial Navy in recognition of the protection afforded by it to India's coast and commerce and whereby she was also able to send Indian Troops to Europe without any danger at sea. Indeed the Indian people generally do not realize the terrible world-war that is raging, being practically immune from its ill effects. And why? Because of the Navy!

If this suggestion is approved, and I believe and trust it must be, a Central Committee should at once be formed including the leaders of the great merchant communities and some well-known Ruling Chiefs and presided over by an eminent Ruling Prince and subscriptions be invited for this purpose.

An ironclad of the type of the battleship Dreadnought would I believe cost about one million pounds (one and a half crores of rupees) excluding guns. If the whole of India would join this movement and the wealthy share the cost at all in proportion to what they owe to the Navy, we should in a very short time collect the desired sum.

Remember the tiny Malay States, infinitely poorer than India and incomparably smaller; and yet they have already presented a battleship of the Dreadnought Class. Shall we be left behind them in the race?

I do most earnestly hope that this suggestion will meet with universal approval in India and will be at once given effect to by its Princes and people, who have been second to none in their loyalty and enthusiasm to help the Imperial Government in this War.—Yours etc.,

SAJJAN SINGH, Maj.,
A.D.C., Raja of Rutlam.

Somewhere in France.

ALLEGED FALSE CLAIM.

POLICE INSPECTOR ACQUITTED.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

Mr. J. W. Huges, District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, has delivered judgment in the appeal perferred by A. Gopalasami Naidu, Circle Inspector of Police, Gooty, who was convicted and sentenced to six month's imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate of Gooty on a charge of fraudulently making a claim on Government on a currency note of the value of Rs. 100 the facts of which have already been reported. The Judge in the course of his judgment remarked:—The accused is a police inspector of many years' standing and the District Superintendent of Police gives him a good character. It seems to me wholly absurd to suppose that the Inspector if he picked up the half note, would endeavour to cheat the Currency Office therewith." He accordingly acquitted the accused.

A SUGGESTED RELIEF WORK.

To the Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the present conditions of famine and great scarcity prevailing in Gujerat, especially in North Gujerat and some neighbouring States,—may I, through the wide-read columns of your esteemed paper, draw the attention of the kind Bombay Government and the Native State of Radhanpur to the fact that the much-talked of and admittedly profitable construction of the Viramgaum-Radhanpur Railway may, at such a crisis, be at once taken in hand and the earthwork begun. It will be a great and useful Relief Work for the people of the Viramgaum Taluka and the fertile districts of the Radhanpur State. The Bombay Government and the Railway Board should be pleased to sanction the scheme at once, if not already sanctioned, and insist upon the earthwork being taken in hand by the parties concerned without any loss of time. It is earnestly hoped that Mr. Pratt, the energetic Commissioner of the Northern Division, would be pleased to take up the question in earnest and have the work commenced as Relief Work.—Yours, etc.

B. J. MODI.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

JUDGE AS ARBITRATOR.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

SONI SANKALAL GANPATRAM v. SONI KHODABHAI PERMANAND.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who confirmed the decree passed by the Subordinate Judge of Nadiad and dismissed the appeal.

A suit was pending in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Nadiad when the parties agreed to refer the whole dispute in suit to Court, as arbitrator. The Subordinate Judge accordingly passed an award and a decree in terms thereof. The defendant against whom the award went took objections. First, the Court before acting as arbitrator ought to have obtained the sanction of the Superior Court G. R. No. 1235 of 1873 of the 3rd March 1873 J. D. and the District Court Vernacular Circular No. 18 of 1873 based upon it. The Subordinate Judge observed "I find that they only relate to Government officers undertaking to act as private arbitrators without the intervention of a Court and have no application whatsoever to the case. A Judge can act as arbitrator by consent of parties (26 Mad 76 and 23 Bombay 752) and when he so acts, no appeal will lie from his decree (10 W. N. 835.) In the N. W. P. there was a Government order like the above G. R. of 1873 and still it was held that arbitration proceedings were not rendered abortive by reason of the order (4A. L. J. 89 Parbotiknor vs. Baikuntha), secondly, no order of reference was made as required by Schedule II, Section 3 (1) and form 2. App. to the Schedule. The Sub-Judge observed "The case of a Judge acting as arbitrator is "extra curiam curiae" as pointed out in 23 Bombay case. In my opinion, the very order granting arbitration was sufficient authorisation for the Court to act as arbitrator. What is the meaning of the Court sending an order to itself? The omission is a mere irregularity not furnishing any of the grounds mentioned in section 15 for setting aside the award." The other grounds were purely flimsy grounds made to bring in section 15 (1) (b), and were made with the sole object of trying to back out of the solemn reference to arbitration.

The District Judge held that the award was perhaps irregular inasmuch as there was no reference and the award was not accompanied by the record referred to in section 10, but for all that it was an award and had been filed on due notice given and the objections of parties considered. No appeal therefore lay. He further observed "I am convinced that except in very exceptional cases a Judge ought not to act as arbitrator in a case before him as a Judge. It is obviously difficult for one party to refuse to submit to the Judge's arbitration. My experience is that persons rarely resort to arbitration except in the hopes of getting some advantage outside the strict law and as one party must be dissatisfied with the decision there is generally an objection to the validity of the arbitration. It is difficult for the trying Judge to decide impartially on the validity of his own procedure. Eventually the matter comes up on appeal and all sorts of allegations are made against the arbitrator."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the appellant.

The Hon. Mr. Samarth appeared for the respondent.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

SHEAGAON POOLING AGREEMENT.

PETITION FOR SETTING ASIDE AN AWARD

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

HARDATRAI RAMPRATAB *v.* THE NEW MOFUSSIL CO., LTD.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899 and in the matter of the Ginning Pool at Sheagaon and of the Award of 9th December, 1914, filed on 12th December, 1914.

This was an appeal preferred from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod, dated the 21st of June, 1915, who dismissed the appellant's (petitioner's) petition, praying that an Award filed in this Court in the matter of the Ginning Pool at Sheagaon may be removed from the file or set aside, with costs.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the appellant (petitioner).

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. H. Campbell, appeared for the respondents.

The facts which gave rise to the original petition are as follows:—

By an agreement, dated the 11th June, 1913, Ralli Brothers of Bombay, the New Mofussil Company, the British India Pressing and Manufacturing Company, the Shreeram Shaligram Ginning Company, the partners and proprietors of the Shreeram Shaligram Ginning and Pressing Factory, Hardatrai Rampratab Ginning Factory, Shivlal Girdharilal Ginning Factory and R. M. Daruwalla and Sons, agreed to work their several Ginning Factories at Sheagaon as a pool from the 19th of December, 1912, to the 30th of June, 1914, upon certain conditions set out in the memorandum. The material portions of the agreement were that the parties agreed to pool their profits from 19th December, 1913, to 30th June, 1914; the rate to be charged for ginning was fixed at Rs. 4-4-8 for "bojah" of 280 lbs, which might be raised or lowered from time to time by a majority of the parties; each party was to retain Rs. 2-8-8 for "bojah" for working expenses and contribute the balance of Rs. 1-12-0 to the pool; payments were to be made monthly and the contents of the pool were to be distributed monthly amongst the parties according to the shares specified in clause 11 of the agreement. Clause 17 of the agreement provided for the referring of all disputes and differences between the parties during the continuance of the agreement to arbitrators, one to be chosen by each disputant.

Clause 7 of the agreement provided that each factory shall be maintained in a thoroughly efficient state and etc. The petitioner (i.e., Hardatrai Rampratab) made a complaint that some of the parties were not complying with clause 7 of the agreement. The other parties denied that the complaint was not well founded; thereupon the petitioner withdrew from the pool and declined to supply the daily returns showing the cotton ginned at their factory. According to clause 17, therefore, the matter was left to be settled by the arbitrator, Mr. A. W. Campbell, who was appointed by the other parties. The petitioner denied the right of the other parties to make the reference and refused to appoint one of their own arbitrators. The arbitrator proceeded with the reference ex-parte and made his Award, which was filed in the Court. The Award determined that the petitioner was not justified in refusing to supply the daily returns. The petitioner, therefore, filed a petition praying that the Award filed in the Court might be removed from the file or set aside.

THE QUESTION OF AGREEMENTS.

It was argued on behalf of the petitioner before Mr. Justice Macleod that the agreement of 11th June, 1913, was an agreement of partnership and as it consisted of more than 20 persons and had not been registered, it was illegal under section 4 of the Companies Act, 1882. Mr. Justice Macleod held that each party worked his or their factory separately and therefore the agreement was not that of partnership; the parties to the pool did not form a company, association or partnership. The petition was therefore dismissed with costs.

THE POOL'S BUSINESS FOR GAIN.

On the hearing of the appeal before their Lordships an interesting point was argued by Mr. Kanga on behalf of the petitioner, viz., that the association, i.e., the pool formed by the agreement was itself carrying on business for gain. Individual owners worked the factories; but by working them they did not carry on business; the association carried on the business. Therefore, the agreement was an agreement of partnership and as the association consisted of more than 20 persons, and had not been registered, it was illegal under section 4 of the Companies Act, 1882. Counsel also cited 1 Bom., p. 550, in support of his case.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that to hold that the association formed a partnership, it must be shown that the association itself was carrying on business with the outside world. Pooling together expressly for the purpose of drawing profits was held by the Appeal Court in 15. Chancery Division, p. 247, not to be an association. It was more correctly put by Lord Justice Gray at p. 287. The association itself was not carrying on business with the whole world. Each individual owner did business with his constituents and he himself was responsible to the constituents. The association was not responsible to the constituents.

Counsel cited in support of his arguments Smith v. Alderson, 15, Ch. Div., p. 247, where the corresponding section 4 of the English Companies Act, 1862, was considered by the Court of Appeal and which was considered as an authority in such cases. In Halsbury's Laws of England, this case was stated to be a guiding authority. It was a much stronger case than the present one.

Counsel also submitted that the association did not form 20 persons; because in computing the parties to the agreement, each firm must be taken as one person under the General Clauses Act In this case all the partners were considered separately, which was illegal. On this ground also the contention that the agreement being made between more than 20 persons, ought to have been registered under clause 4 of the Companies' Act, failed.

Mr. Kanga in reply submitted that the case of Smith v. Alderson, was doubted in 29, Ch. Div., p. 5 (in re Siddall). There the Lord Justice said that the decision of the Master of the Rolls, which was reversed in appeal was correct. This case was like the one in 1 Bom., I. L. R., p. 550.

As regards the number they had more than 20 individuals. There were eight gins and the proprietors were the contracting parties. The firm must not be considered as one person, but each individual member of the firm must be counted.

THE JUDGMENT.

During the course of the judgment, after reciting the facts his Lordship the Chief Justice said that two points were argued on the wording of section 4 of the Companies Act. Now it was contended that this was an association formed for the purpose of carrying on in one case ginning and in another case pressing business and there was much to be said for that contention for in their Lordships' opinion the case was stronger in favour of its being an association for gain within the meaning of section 4 of the Companies Act, than what was relied upon by the respondents. The case of Smith v. Alderson it was, was observed not in accordance with the decision of Sir John Jessel, Master of the Rolls, and had apparently not been accepted as undoubtedly correct by subsequent Courts in 29, Ch. Div., in re Siddall, and 32 Weekly Reporter. It did not appear to their Lordships, however, necessary to consider further the question whether this association was of the kind which was aimed at by section 4 of the Companies' Act and they were of opinion that nothing had been shown that the association had more than 20 persons. Even taking it as permissible and counting the heads in the partnership firms which combined for the purpose of association, 20 persons would only be found if Hardatrai Rampratab was held to consist of more than one. Upon his petition he alone was the person interested in both the ginning and pressing business. There was really no evidence to enable them to prove that any other person was interested in this business. It would, they thought, be sound objection that the individuals constituting an association did not nearly amount to 20. Their Lordships on the above grounds held that there was nothing illegal in the association not being registered. The learned Judge was correct in his finding that the agreement was legal. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

Solicitors for the appellant:—Messrs. Little and Co.

Solicitors for the respondents:—Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 8TH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

Before the Honourable The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

39-14—424-13—Bhimji and Co, Amirchand Madhowji and Co a firm v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little and Co, Part Heard.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshia D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

For Decree Absolute.

287-15.—Payne & Co, Readymoney Jeejeebhoy & Co, a firm, v. The Jubilee Mfg Co, Ltd, & anr, Mulla & M, Crawford B & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

901-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhasi Ladha & Co., a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co., a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

894-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co., a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

18-15—Malvi H M and R. Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamanabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld. (in Liqn), v. Ramjanally Meghji, N. C. Dalal.

310-15.—Little & Co, Aboo-Bucker Abdul Raheman & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Lachminarayen, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

336-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Vardhwan Brothers Limited, v. Shamchandra Rampratap Malvi H M & R.

390-15.—Ardshir H D & Co, Bai Kashibai & anr, v. Fulchand Hirji, Motichand & D.

515-15.—Surajmal & Co, Nandlal Bhewamram v. Abubakar Abdul Rehman, & anr, Little & Co.

361-15.—Mulji & Th. Narbaddabai alias Bawli v. Basil Norman Lang & ors, S Metham B & Co, Madh K & Ch, Mirza M & M.

551-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Rampratap Monghilal, a firm v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

189-15—Madhowjee K and C. Damodherdas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

109-15.—Surajmal & Co, H H the Raja Rana Sir Bhawane Singh Bahadur, KCSI, v. M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

195-14—Madhawji & Co Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a & ors, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm & ors Khanderao L & M Sabnis and G Edgelow G W & Co.

1501-14.—Subnis & G, Popatlal Mulchand v. Dadiba, Pathari & ors, Jehangir M & S.

Short Cause.

932-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Bhaagwandas Dayaram v. Ramrao Harischandra Mantri, Daphtary F & D.

786-15—Motichand and D. Hakimji Adamji v Ahmedally Shaik Kaderbhai and ors, against 3rd defendant only, 7-9-15.

Commercial Cause.

732-15.—Patell and Ez, Messrs Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed, a firm, v. Adomji Jafferji & Co, a firm, Motichand & D.

Long Causes.

686-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Jessawalla v. Dr. Pirojshaw Dinshaji Motiwalla, Jehangir M & Somji.

221-14—Daphtary F and D. Haridas Naranji and anr v Khimji Purshotam and ors, Little and Co.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thacker Monji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O S 328.15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Aiyyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co In person.

443-14—Smetham B & Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain and V Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C C T 732-26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Wardeni and ors v. Bai Samrathai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samrathai Widow v. Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & Lalji Sha Koopaji Dallaji & Co a firm v. Thakker Lukhundas Pragji Mulji & Tha.

363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Ranchoddas Vallabhai v. Choonilal Jivandas & ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.

430-14.—Matubhai J & M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd, in Liquidation, v. Narhar Wasudev Raddi & anr, Shroff D & D, Maneck & Co.

809-14.—Matubhai J & M, Rangildas Harlal v. Jugmohandas Dulabhdas, Nadersha & D.

337-14.—Nadirsha & D, Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa, v. Haji Ebrahim Tyeb & ors, Ragh N & Co, Maneck & Co.

1427-14.—Matubhai J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, v. Vithaldas Manji, N. C Dalal.

559-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Vussonji Doongersey v. Ebji Oomersey & anr, C. P. D'Cunha, Nadir & M.

628-15.—Dubash & Co, Shah Kerichnaji Shivaji & Co, a firm, v. Jagjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D & D.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshadas, Dastur & Co.

577-15.—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr, v. Balkrishan Vinayak Khanolkar, Khand L & M.

578-15.—Madh K & Ch, Morarji Vussonji Munji & ors, v. Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15.—Patell & Eze, Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh, v. Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

583-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Jerbai, widow, v. The Oriental Government Secruity Life Insurance Co. Ld, Ardeshir H D & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & Lalji, Laxmibai, widow, v. Pariatibai, widow & anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

1070-15.—Nadirsha & S. Dewobai v. Keshowrao Kaghooji Loat, Smith B & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

FREE TAXI RIDES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Robert Moffat, a young Eurasian, with cheating, and applied that the accused might be bound over, under section 110 (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code, in a sum of Rs. 200, to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

Mr. Spiers asked the Court to bind the accused over to prevent him from cheating the taxi drivers any more. The accused had cheated seven taxi-drivers, the total amount of sums due by him to them being Rs. 450.

The accused pleaded guilty, expressing his willingness to furnish security.

Mr. Spiers deposed to having received information about the accused, who, he said, had no means of subsistence, no place of residence and no occupation. He had got chits which the accused had passed to the taxi drivers concerned.

Kaikhushro Bomanji Inspector, a taxi driver, deposed to the accused having engaged his taxi four times for which he had issued chits amounting to Rs. 106-8. The accused gave his address as "5, Colaba Causeway," but was not found there and never paid the money.

Kaikhushro Cursetji Kateli, a taxi driver, said the accused had passed him a receipt for Rs. 30 and asked him to call on him at Bank Street for payment. Subsequently he received information that the accused's address was "No. 5 Colaba Causeway" and he went there but did not find the accused.

The accused declined cross-examination of the above witnesses and others who were tendered for cross-examination.

The Magistrate said a case had been made out and ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 200.

TINDALS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider of the Port Officers' Staff, charged Shaik Mahomed Abdool, tindal of the B. I. S. N. Company's prow No. 1033, and Osman Tuhir, tindal of prow No. 4874, with obstructing the entrance to the docks, of the Karachi mail steamer on the morning of the 12th ultimo.

The accused were convicted.

Mr. Schneider pressed for an exemplary sentence.

The accused were fined Rs. 30 each.

JAILS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

RECENT IMPROVEMENT IN ADMINISTRATION.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S VIEWS.

The following Press Note regarding the improvements effected in the administration of jails during recent years was published in yesterday's Bombay Government "Gazette":—

The origin of all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889. The report of the Commission which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India, is extremely long, and reviews the whole question of jail organisation and administration in the minutest detail. In most matters the Commission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by the Bombay Government, but in various matters, mainly of a minor character, their proposals have either been rejected *ab initio* as unsuited to local conditions abandoned as unworkable after careful experiment, or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible.

NECESSITY FOR CENTRAL PRISONS.

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission, the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report, is that all convicts sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding one year, and all convicts under sentence of transportation, should be confined in them, and that District and Subsidiary Jails should be reserved exclusively for short term prisoners. In this particular considerable progress has been made. Instead of the one Central Jail at Yeravda existing at the time of the Commission there are now three Sabarmati (Ahmedabad) having been opened in 1895 and Hyderabad (Sind) in 1894. But even with this increased accommodation it is still quite impossible to exclude prisoners under sentence of imprisonment for more than one year from District and Subsidiary Jails. There are two pending projects for the construction of new Central Jails, *viz.*, (1) Belgaum and (2) Andheri. For the former Rs. 50,000 have been provided during the present year. For the latter, the construction of which has hung fire for a very long time, provision has unfortunately been found impossible owing to the war. Even the land (valued at Rs. 5,40,000) has not yet been acquired, and is probably rising in value.

The existing jails of all kinds have been materially improved from time to time since the Commission, and are now as sanitary as their special circumstances will allow.

Concurrently with the policy of increasing the number of Central Prisons, the number of District Jails (now called Prisons) has been reduced, and various Subsidiary Jails have been reduced to the status of lockups. The present classification of places of confinement is rather complicated, but can be shown in the annexed table.

Locality.	No. of criminal convicts on 31st December 1914.
Yeravda ...	1,958
Sabarmati ...	1,088
Hyderabad ...	1,144
Common Prison, Bombay ...	296
House of Correction, Bombay ...	122
Thana ...	217
Shikarpur ...	123
Aden ...	32
Deccan gang ...	1,586
Sind gang ...	745
Dhulia ...	486
Bijapur ...	318
Dharwar ...	320
Karwar ...	116
Ratnagiri ...	70
Rajkot ...	52
Karachi ...	354
Sukkur ...	395
Nil ...	...
Sholapur ...	39
Belgaum ...	104
Alibag ...	11
Dessa ...	Nil.
Wadhwan ...	7
Various ...	Nil.

The above figures take no account of the statistics of prisoners received and discharged during the year, which is of course much larger than the number confined on any particular date, and varies from twice in the case of some mofussil jails to twenty-six times in the case of the Bombay House of Correction.

SEGREGATION AND HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

The work of segregating prisoners of various types is progressing. In addition to the special juvenile yards at the central prisons there are the Yeravda Reformatory for boys under 15, and the new Borstal Juvenile Jail at Dharwar for boys and youths between the ages of 15 and 21. Juveniles are also separated in most District Prisons. Females are everywhere segregated. The segregation of habituals is not satisfactorily effected, and beyond distinguishing them by a blue cap little is done. Civil prisoners, simple imprisonment prisoners, and sick prisoners are all separately accommodated.

The health of the various jails has improved. Statistics, as shown by the figures in the graph, Appendix A, reveal the interesting fact that the death rate among prisoners varies directly with the character of the agricultural season, being high in years of bad crops and low in years of good. This points emphatically to the theory that in famine and scarcity years prisoners are received whose constitutions are already undermined by paucity and poor quality of food. However, the coincident factor of very great overcrowding of the jails must not be ignored.

INDUSTRIES AND PUNISHMENT.

Jail industries have been reorganized, and the principle adopted now is to concentrate on one or two articles. Care is taken to avoid clashing with trade, but there is really little fear of such a thing happening, since the articles turned out by the jails show a sacrifice of speed of production and cheapness of price to good quality, and are therefore the direct antithesis of modern trade articles, which are increasingly influenced by the desire for small profits and quick returns.

Punishments were also revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. Two notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks. The latter, which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting exquisite torture. Punishments are now scheduled and graded into major and minor.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The most difficult of all jail problems is internal maintenance of order among the prisoners, for which purpose paid warders and convict warders are employed. With this is bound up the question of a special class of well-behaved prisoners which was tried from 1905 onwards in the Thana Jail. Colonel J. Jackson, I.M.S., the Inspector-General of Prisons for the Bombay Presidency, wrote in 1914 in this connection:—

"The Special Class at Thana has practically ceased to exist, only one prisoner being left at the close of the year. This scheme—a modification of the Crofton or Irish system—which owed its inception to Sir E. M. H. Fulton, worked exceedingly well. The prisoners behaved excellently, giving practically no trouble at all. They appreciated highly the privileges earned by consistent good behaviour, and went out in every way better men and better fitted for freedom than would have been the case under the usual routine. Unfortunately, the great difficulty experienced in almost every prison in finding suitable prisoners for promotion to the convict officer grade compelled me to stop drafting to the class. For it meant that prisons were deprived of their best and most reliable convict officers and left with an indifferent residue. Undesirable as the system of convict officers is, every bad point is aggravated, and any good point nullified by promotion of prisoners of indifferent character or slack disposition. It is not easy to explain why it should be so hard to find good convict officers. Probably the practical reduction in length of sentences of unfit life transports and cumulative sentences to 14 years or less and the frequent general releases of good conduct men since 1897 may explain some of the difficulty."

Again, in his report on the administration of the Jail Department during the year 1914 the same officer writes:—

"I regret greatly that the quality of men presenting themselves for employment as prison warders has not shown the improvement that was hoped for from the increase in pay sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2077, dated 23rd May 1913. Had the pay not been increased, however, I doubt if we would have got any recruits at all. During the year out of a total strength of 859 warders 98 resigned and 57 were dismissed or discharged the service. The latter number would be much larger, but offences are condoned as recruiting is so weak. Nearly all prisons report their warders as unsatisfactory, and I fear that it is putting it at a low figure when I say that 60 per cent. of the staff of warders are unfit for the work they are expected to perform. The inferiority of the warder staff reacts on another weak spot in our prison administration.

"The system of convict officers, on which we rely so largely for discipline and the safeguarding of our prisons, is an admirable one within limits. But it is beyond limits when we have to rely almost entirely on these men for the supervision of and instruction in industries and largely on them for the exaction of discipline and for watch and ward. Even so all might go well under a good Superintendent, a strict and zealous Jailor and with good honest warders. But the whole becomes a vicious circle when an untrustworthy warder staff or a weak Jailor or a slack Superintendent is present. So closely connected with this subject is the special class at Thana Prison, now defunct, that I cannot help pointing out that this class, which was a complete success and fruitful in good result, ceased merely because the prisoners that were qualified for the class had to be retained in the prisons to act as convict officers. The well behaved prisoners were retained to leaven the paid warders. The Commissioners of English Prisons speak highly of the success of their "Long Sentence Division" which was started in 1905. This "Division" is to all intents and purposes based on exactly the same idea and on the same line as the Special Class, Thana. To do away with the system of convict officers altogether would be a mistake, and would be a most expensive move, but the present position is very unsatisfactory."

TWO WEAK SPOTS IN JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

The cadre and emoluments of all ranks from Warder to Superintendent have been repeatedly revised and altered in recent years. But the above remarks of Colonel Jackson show that the Department is not at all attractive in its lower grades. The two weak spots in the jail administration at the moment are he insufficiency of Central Prisons and the difficulty of obtaining good and sufficient warders.

PORTUGUESE ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE IN INDIA.

BOMBAY CATHOLICS' GRIEVANCES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

A representation has been received from a number of well-known Roman Catholics in Bombay relating to the question of Portuguese ecclesiastical patronage in India. They complain of the working of the Luso Grand Church and urge the withdrawal of several churches in or about Bombay from the control of the Bishop of Damaon and the placing of them in charge of an English Bishop. They also discuss the working of Patroado and make suggestions.

(Continued from column 6).

saw the three accused and two others on a Thursday about 7 a.m. He could not say how many days ago he saw them. Witness followed them up to Dumda village with other villagers Rajo advanced ahead of them northwards towards the strangers. Rajo was shouting "Dacoits, Dacoits." Witness then corroborated the evidence of previous witnesses. He said when firing was going on he hid himself inside a hedge on the east side of the bund. He walked to the Maburbhanj Road and going towards Phularighat saw the Collector Sahib with the police

The case is proceeding.

BA...

In the Balas... Babu Satyendra... Surgeon of the Ba... examined said that he... Khan Bahadur Daudur... on 29th September. He... ing. Witness identified... post mortem examination w... late Civil Surgeon. He wi... the Civil Surgeon had operat... dra Nath Mukerjee, who was ... the Balasore Hospital at 8-30 ... 9th September. He extracted ... from his right flank. He also ... accused Jyotish Pal and witness S... giri.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

Accused Nirendra Chandra Das Gupta made the following statement: He was a Talukdar of the village Khairbhanga in the district of Faridpur. He could not pass the Matriculation examination and had been trying to secure a service at Calcutta. He started for Khargpur, hearing the name of the workshops there. In the train he met a Bengali named Gopal Chandra Rai, who told him that he (Gopal) had some cultivation. If the accused went with him he (Gopal) would be able to secure a job for him. With that hope accused went to Kaptipada with Gopal. When the accused met Gopal in the train, accused Monorajan was with him, there were two or three more men there. One was called Swamiji and one Kalidas. Accused remained at Kaptipada for sometime as agent. After sometime Swamiji asked them to visit some other places to see whether they could secure some job. They all (Swamiji, Kalidas, he and other co-accused) came to Balasore on foot by the road near Balasore. Some men pursued them with lathies crying "dacoits, dacoits." Hearing these Kalidas and Swamiji ran and accused followed. After some time Swamiji and Kalidas fired at some persons. Accused did not know what was the result then. Accused understood that Kalidas and Swamiji were not good men. Nirendra and the co-accused tried to escape, but Swamiji and Kalidas knowing their intention made them follow on pain of shooting them dead. By that time they were in a meadow, where accused had fever. He lay down; Monoranjan and Jyotish also were lying down. After some time they saw police coming and then the firing took place. They wanted to surrender but Swamiji and Kalidas threatened them. After some time when they saw Swamiji and Kalidas were wounded they surrendered. Accused said he had no firearms with him. He had neither seen any fire-arm nor could use it. He did not know that there was a target at Kaptipada. He had been at Kaptipada for four or five months. He did not know the way to Balasore. Kalidas and Swamiji took him to the place of occurrence. At the place of battle when Swamiji was wounded he said that he was Jotin and Kalidas was Chittapriya.

Accused Monoranjan Sengupta said that he was the son of a Naib of a Zemindar of the village Khalbhanga in the district of Faridpur. His age was 18. He had been suffering from malarial fever for a long time. He could not do well in his educational career, so he was in search of some job. He and his cousin Nirendra got into a train at Howrah. Accused then repeated what Nirendra had said and said that he was innocent. He did not fire.

A SUB-CONTRACTOR'S STORY.

Jotish Chandra Pal made the following statement:—

"I was sub-contractor under Jotindra Nath Mukerji, a contractor at Jhendia. He owed me some money; his business failed, I came to Calcutta and learned the work of motor mechanic and lived at 24/1 Dixon Lane. One day Nalini Kanta Kar told me that if I accompanied him to Jatindra he would get me the money due. I accompanied him to Kaptipada. I met Jotin Babu there. He took me to one side of the house and saying he would call Swamiji, Nalini and Gopal Babu told me to wait. He would pay the dues from the proceeds of the crop, as he was cultivating fields. After fifteen days I told Jotin that I would go back, to Calcutta and return after sometime to take the money. They said that I could not go to Calcutta as I would inform the police about Jotin Babu. They kept an eye upon me always. After sometime they sent me to Taldiha, where I kept a shop of Kalidas. One day just at the time of taking meal Jotin and the other two accused went to Taldiha. Jotin, calling Kalidas and me aside, said that I had informed the police. Kalidas assured him that he always kept guard on me. Then Jotin asked me to follow him. When I decline, he said one shot would end my life. I accompanied them. I did not know where they would go. After they cried out "Dacoits, dacoits," Jotindra and Kalidas fired. We arrived at a meadow where I felt sleepy. I heard the police were coming and saw Jotin and Kalidas aiming their pistols at the police. I lay down and concealed myself. In the meantime the police replied to the fire of Jotin and Kalidas. Kalidas was wounded and I too was hit by a bullet below the arm-pit. After a minute or so more, the other two accused cried "we surrender." The police arrested them and carried them to Balasore in a cot."

BALASORE, Oct. 7.

The following charges were framed against the three accused in the Balasore Slooting Case before the Special Commissioners: (1) Murder of Rajo Mahanti, section 302, Indian Penal Code; (2) abetting Jyotindranath Mukerjee and Chittapriya Ray in committing the murder of Rajo, sections 302 and 115, I. P. C.; (3) attempt to murder Sudan Giri and other villagers, section 307, I. P. C.; (4) abetting Chittapriya and Jyotin in the attempt of murdering Sudamgiri, sections 307 and 114, I. P. C.; (5) unlawful assembly, sections 149 and 302; (6) attempt to murder Mr. Kilby and his force, section 307, I. P. C.; (7) keeping firearms without license, section 20, Indian Arms Act.

The accused stated that they had no witness to produce.

Witness Mani Behari, examined said he

(Continued in column 5).

—Then SEE It All In Moving Pictures at the IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

The Perils of Pauline

AN ENTHRALLING MOTION PICTURE NOVEL

esented by This Newspaper in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

ritten by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright

Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of "The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences, seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life, and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a race-track man, and Owen, conspire to kill Pauline. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish this.

Continued from Wednesday.

CHAPTER XXI.

Copyright, 1914, by the Star Company.
All Foreign Rights Reserved.

Pauline sat reading by the arbored library window. They had come late to the country this Summer and the park of Castle Marvin had had time to leave and bloom into utter splendor. It was like a flowery kingdom in the Land of Fairy, and as her eyes were lifted listlessly now and then from the printed page, they roamed over the garden which lay like some vast and radiant Oriental rug in Nature's palace hall. The distant forest was the palace wall, tapestried in green; its dome, a sky of tender blue; its lamp, the morning sun; its Prince, her Harry standing in the garden.

"He should always stand in the garden," laughed Pauline to herself. "The flowers are such a splendid foil for him."

She shut her eyes in sheer satiety of beauty. Not even the shabby man mopping his hot forehead as he came along the road, harmed the picture. As he turned in at the gate and looked about him with strange dazed eyes he seemed only an improving contrast. She was a little surprised to see him, a moment later, talking in an easy way with Harry but there was no false pride in her lover-brother and all men were his friends until they proved themselves his enemies. All except Owen. She wondered why he so looked down on Owen. The shabby man, holding his hat between his nervous hands, was evidently an applicant for work. Harry pointed to the flower beds and the rose trees with a nood of inquiry. The man assented vaguely. They came up the path together, making their way towards the servants' quarters over the garage. Harry paused at the arbored window and spoke smilingly to Pauline.

"I have hired a new gardener, who does not know his own name," he said.

The man shuffled his feet and looked sheepishly at the ground. Harry passed on with him and called the chauffeur, Farrell, who took the new man into the garage.

Pauline turned back to the pages of the Cosmopolitan. A picture in an article on the motor races caught her eye and held it for some reason that she did not at first understand. It was a picture of a man in auto-racer's costume, with a helmet tight upon his head and the keen features and daring eyes peculiar to those who live by peril. She had started to read the caption when she was interrupted by Bemis bringing her letters. With a little flutter of pleasure, she laid down the open magazine, and, womanlike, began to read the letters from their postmarks before opening them. She hit upon one that brought a little peal of laughter from her, and she opened it eagerly and read:

"Walter and I want you and Harry to be with us at the wedding. Don't faint. We decided only yesterday, and it's going to be very quiet, with just the few people whom we can reach with informal notes like this. You can motor over in an hour. Tell Harry our lions arrived last Thursday from Germany, and after the wedding the keeper will exhibit them. If Harry won't come to see me married, he'll come to see the lions. Yours in a flurry.

"SOPHIE M'CALLAN."

Pauline laughed again. It was like her unconventional chum, Sophie, to arrange her wedding with the same startling haste that had marked all the breathless events of her life. The lions she mentioned are typical of her original ideas. She had suddenly announced to her parents one day that she was tired of domestic animals and was going to keep lions instead. And her amused and amazed father had not only been forced to yield, but to keep his eye out all over Europe, Asia and Africa for new bargains in well-bred lions ever since.

It was also typical of Sophie that she had selected from among all the dashing wooers at her heels, Walter Trumwell, simple and sedate, who was horrified by her pranks and shocked by her use of slang, but who adored her with the devotion of a frightened puppy. Their engagement had been long announced. It was only in its high-handed abruptness that the wedding was a surprise.

Pauline dropped the letter on the table and hurried from the room to look for Harry. As she passed through the hall, Raymond Owen greeted her. She nodded brightly to him and hurried on. Her happy excitement drew his attention and he followed her with his eyes as she ran out to the veranda.

Harry had heard her first call and was coming in from the garage. He paused at the door of the library, where he had last seen her, and he narrowly avoided a collision with Owen, who was hurrying out. The look of covert guilt on the secretary's face aroused his latent suspicion. But Owen, quickly recovering himself, bowed apologized and passed on.

Harry stepped into the library. He saw the open letter on the table, looked at the envelope and saw that he was included in the address. He read the letter, and the old look of trouble came into his eyes as he turned to see if Owen were watching.

As he stepped into the hall he saw the Secretary leaving the house. He stood in the doorway and watched Owen depart in his own machine, driven by his own chauffeur, a sullen young fellow whom the other employes held in aversion.

"He seems to be up to something," muttered Harry to himself. "I wonder what harm he could do at the McCallan wedding."

The thought sat deeply on his mind as he moved down the steps and out to where the new gardener was working. The man had been greatly improved as to cleanliness and clothes, but there was still the strange distant look in his eyes as he got up from a flower bed to speak to Harry.

Pauline, after circling the house in vain search of her brother, had returned avidly to her unread letters and her magazine.

As she lifted the latter from the table, the picture of the man in racing costume again struck her eye, and this time she read the caption:

"Ralph Palmer, whose skull was fractured in the Vanderbilt Cup Race and who disappeared from a hospital six weeks ago."

She studied the face again. It had a peculiar fascination for her. It seemed the living likenesss of one whom she had seen dead.

Suddenly her searching thoughts chrystalized and she sprang up. She rushed again to the front door, carrying the magazine, open. She saw Harry and the gardener talking on the path. She ran down to them.

The gardener took off his hat, but Pauline looked at him with such piercing scrutiny that he hurried to resume his work. Harry, after a brief affectionate greeting, turned to give some last instructions, and behind his back, Pauline stole another look at the magazine.

"It is; I am sure it is," she said half aloud.

Harry turned quickly. "What is, dear goddess of the garden?" he asked cheerily.

Pauline closed the magazine abruptly.

"Oh! I—I was dreaming," she answered, with a little nervous laugh.

"You can't have a dream when you ARE one," he said, putting his arm about her waist as they moved back towards the house.

"I have news," she exclaimed, remembering the wedding invitation. "Sophie McCallan is to be married to-night—just like that—without telling till the last minute."

"I read the letter in the library."

"Did you tell Farrell to have the car ready?"

"I will, dearest. But I am not sure that I can go."

She pouted in questioning protest. "But you MUST go."

"I got a telegram this morning, and I must go into town."

"To New York! Oh, Harry, I simply HATE your old business. Haven't we got enough money without trying to make all there is in the world? Aren't we"——

"No, not to New York—just into Westbury, Miss Firebrand. I must use the wire direct to the office."

"Absurd. Why don't you telephone your message?"

"Code messages, dear. They can't be talked."

"But you'll be back in time to go with me?"

"I'll do my best. I'm starting directly. There's Farrell with the machine now."

"But Farrell must get my car ready."

"He will. Farrell isn't going with me."

Her threats and pretty pleadings followed him as he drove away. But Harry did not drive towards Westbury farther than the first crossroads. Instead, he swerved out cross country towards Windywild, the great McCaellan estate. Only a vague purpose moved him. His suspicions were groping. But he was forming dimly in his mind a plan to keep Pauline away from the McCallan wedding. Premonition whispered that even among the nuptial gayeties there might be danger. He did not know that Raymond Owen had taken this road only a half hour ago, but he felt it was so. Therefore he followed his blind trail with his blind thoughts.

On the crest of Winton's Hill, from which the road slopes down to beautiful Windywild through parked forests, but from which the rambling white villa, with its barns and garage can be seen in striking birdseye view. Harry stopped his machine. He had seen nothing on his trip to ground his surmises and had begun to experience the self-belittlement of one who has done a foolish thing hastily.

To his far vision there was no unusual stir about the McCallan house, in spite the wedding day. Owen's car was not at the gate nor in the yard, and he certainly would not have sent it to the garage if he were making a business visit to the manager of the estate. Owen was not a friend of the family.

With a hateful sense of spying on the innocent and the sincere dread of being met there by any one—even by Owen—he was about to turn around, go back and agree to take Pauline to the wedding, when the movement of a figure through the distant garage yard caused him to stiffen to attention and strain his gaze.

In an instant he had whipped his binoculars from under the seat of the runabout and was starting through them at the establishment below.

It was but a few moments afterwards that he carefully replaced the glasses, turned his car around and drove away.

* * *

Mr. Owen had left the Marvin place in haste. He was seemingly intent upon a direct and important earrand, but if any one who witnessed his departure in his car had seen where the car stopped an hour later, both the haste and the errand would still have been unexplained.

They were in the loneliest stretch of woods a half-mile beyond the McCallan house when Owen leaned forward and said to his driver: "You may stop here."

"Yes, sir," answered the young man with a respect that he showed to no one else. He drew the machine to the roadside and then asked: "Am I to go with you or stay here?"

"Stay here," answered Owen. "But don't sit there lolling in the seat. We have broken down—you understand—and you will keep us broken down and keep on mending the machine until I return."

"All right. I get it," said the valuable servant with an unpleasant grin.

"What do you get?" snapped Owen, stopping in the road

"I mean I understand you, sir," said the youth with just a tinge of meaning, beyond his words

Owen stepped back close to the driver, shaking a threatening finger under his yellow chin. "What you get from me is just your salary, do you understand? Your salary may be increased in certain emergencies. But the minute you begin "getting" anything else, you quit. Do you get ME?"

"Yes, I do, Mr. Owen. You've been mighty generous. I ain't cuttin' off my own arm to see what somebody else has got up his sleeve; no, sir."

"Very well, then; get to work."

The youth sprawled down and got out his tools. For two or three minutes, while Owen's lank form was still visible walking back along the way they had come, he pretended to work. Then he left the tools on the ground, where he could catch them up again at short notice, strolled to the roadside bank, lit a cigarette and stretched himself at his ease.

Owen, who was not averse to physical effort when his dearest object was at stake, walked the half mile to Windywild rapidly, and mentally at ease. Unlike Harry, who now stood upon the distant hill, Owen's plans were definite and fixed.

He strode through the front gate but took his way immediately to the stable in front of which two grooms were currying a restless horse.

"Hello, Simon," said Owen to one of the grooms. "My car has broken down up the road here. I wonder if you can help me out."

"I guess so," said the groom, not very cheerfully. "We got plenty to do to-day as it is, Mr. Owen, with the weddin' party an' them gol blamed lions to look after."

"Who talka da lions?" cried a grim voice, and, turning, Owen pretended to see for the first time the form of a short heavy set man of the gypsy type seated on a box at the stable door smoking a cigarette and evidently regarding all the world as the object of his personal hate.

"Why, who is that man?" asked Owen of the groom in a tone of condescending interest. "Where have I seen him before?"

"If ye ever saw him before, ye wouldn't want to see him again," declared the groom. "He's Garcia, Miss Sophie's new lion tamer, but we ain't had time to tame him yet. He's wild."

The answer to this taunt was a rush from Garcia, who, uttering an unintelligible roar that might have done credit to one of his lions, sprang towards the groom. The latter took quick refuge behind the horse.

The man's fury made Owen step aside too, but he looked on with an appreciative smile. As Garcia came back, growling, to his seat on the box, the secretary stepped up to him and held out his hand.

"Is it really you?" he said, the patronage in his voice offsetting the familiarity of his manner.

"If it looka like me, it is me," snarled the Gypsy. "Him—over there," he cried, pointing to the groom, "he donta looka like his own face if I get him."

"Come, old friend," said Owen in a low voice. "Don't you remember me? Don't you remember the Zoological Garden in Brussels and the lion that bent a cage so easily one day that it killed Herr Bruner, of Berlin?"

The last words were spoken almost in a whisper, but they had an electrical effect upon the lion tamer. He fairly writhed in his seat and cowered away from Owen as from one who held a knife over his head.

It was at this moment that Harry, looking from the hill, put away his binoculars and turned his car around.

"Come, let's see the lions, may I?" asked Owen, cheerily ignoring the man's terror, secretly enjoying it.

Without a word Garcia led the way into the stables.

The lions, six in number, were quartered in box stalls rebuilt with heavy steel bars. They had been quiet, but the sight of a stranger set them wild and their roaring thundered through the building.

Garcia led Owen to the farthest cage and stopped abruptly.

"You after me?" he inquired, his nerve partially recovered.

"Yes, but to help you, not to harm you, old friend."

"You lie, I theenk. You tella the police of tha leetle—accident—in Bressel,—no?"

"No, indeed; you are too useful a man to lose, Garcia. Besides, I need you again. I mean—I need you."

The gypsy held up his hands in refusal, "No," he whispered. "I hava one dead man's face here always." He pointed to his eyes. "I cry it away; I go allover da world. I not forget. He not forget. He follia me."

Owen laughed. "Come, come," he said, "you are foolish. You had nothing to do with that affair, except to loosen one little bar ever so little. (Garcia groaned.) And it would be just as easy to leave say—a cage door open—tonight—while they're having the wedding."

"You mean?——" The ignorant brute man stood back in sheer horror of the intelligent, educated secretary.

"I mean only a little joke. Nobody will be hurt, I feel sure. Of course, if any one should be, you could not be blamed. Come, I want a quick answer. If you won't do it, of course—you don't want anything said about Brussels, do you, old friend?"

The man uttered another cry—the cry of a trapped creature.

Owen drew money from his pocket. The man seized it avidly. If he was to do the blackest of deeds, there was nothing in his conscience to prevent him from profiting.

"To-night—during the wedding, remember," said Owen. "I will give you the signal. And, mind, you brute," he added in a husky tone of threatening. "If you don't do it, you know what I'll do to you."

A few moments later he was out chatting cheerily with the grooms. "I'm not going to ask you to help me with the car, Simon," he said. "You're too crowded to-day, I see. I'll send Farell up to the Hodgins house and wait for him. Good-day."

He swung off down the road, greatly at peace with all the world. He did not even rebuke his chauffeur when he caught him loafing on the grass. They rode back to the Marvin house in silence.

Harry and the household chauffeur, Farrell, were talking together outside the garage and Harry was handing a $10 bill to Farrell, who grinned broadly as he pocketed it. Owen saw nothing in this to cause him apprehension. Harry was always generous with the employes. It was well that he should go to the wedding in so pleasant a mood—well for Owen's plan. Owen went to his own room quite satisfied.

Harry went direct to the library, where Pauline was still reading. She looked up brightly.

"I'm so happy," she cried. "You are a darling boy to come home so soon."

He accepted her rewarding kiss gratefully.

"Yes, I think it's all right," he said, "although there are some serious matters in hand at the office. I believe it's all right."

The butler appeared at the door. "Farrell asks if he may have a word with you, sir."

"Farrell? Why, yes; let him come here."

The chauffeur, cap in hand, stepped into the room. "Guess I got to take the big car to New York, sir. I haven't got the parts to fix it, and I can't get them nowhere but in New York."

"Very well; that's all right, Farrell."

"But be back surely by four o'clock, Farrell," warned Pauline. "You are the only driver I have."

"Oh, I'll get back all right, Miss."

But immediately after uttering these words in a tone of perfect respect, Farrell committed an astonishing offence against the laws that separate servitor and employer. He caught the shimmer of a wink upon Harry's eye, and he had the audacity to return it. He hurried from the room, with his strong frame quaking—perhaps from fear of the punishment that he knew he deserved.

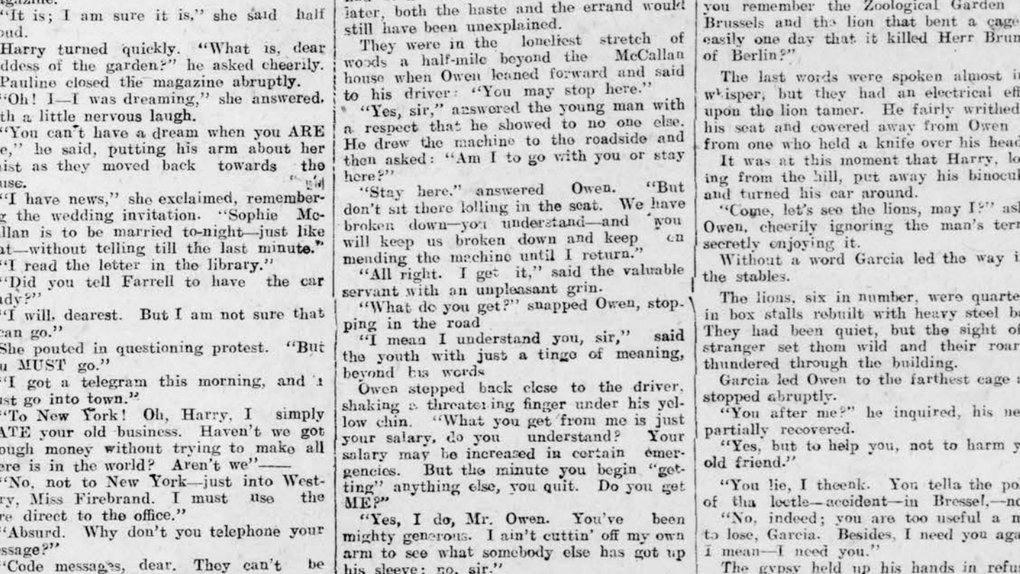
Three minutes afterwards Farrell did a stranger thing. Going direct from the house to the telephone in the garage, he took up the receiver and called up the house. Owen, passing by, stopped spellbound, at the door, to hear these mandatory words spoken by the chauffeur to Harry Marvin whose answering voice could actually be heard by Owen through the open window of the library.

"Mr. Marvin, you are needed at your office. Come at once," 'phoned Farrell.

He was grinning again as he came out of the garage, got into a machine and drove away. Owen gazed after him with puzzled, lowering brows.

(To be continued.)

This story will be shown in picture on 9th October, 1915.



Pauline receives the letter to the "Dinner Party Dangerous."
This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline by the Famous Pathe Players.

The chauffeur sends a false message to Pauline.
This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline by the Famous Pathe Players.

Owen tries to turn Pauline against Harry.
This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline," by the Famous Pathe Players.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless night, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.,

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician :—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

"COMFORT ECONOMY"
DOORWAY FOOT SCRAPER

The only decent and convenient device made which cleans bottom and sides of shoe in one operation. Mud, dust and dirt will not be tracked into the house over your floors if you use C. E. Foot Scraper outside your door.

Automatically adjusts itself to any size shoe.

Has 8 parallel blades to scrape, with dirt outlets; removable drawer to throw off accumulated mud; adjustable stiff bristle brushes on compound springs, to clean sides. Handsomely enamelled. Looks neat. Fastens to porch, doorstep, carriage or any handy place. Get one now and save useless botheration.

Retail Price Rs. 5.

Per V. P. P. to any address As. 12 extra.

C. & C. MANLIN Co.,
1-96 Walltax Road, Parktown, Madras.

K. B. JOSHI & CO.

CENTURY BUILDING
No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Best and Simple

Cheap and Durable.

The long felt want of drawing water from deep wells has been totally removed oy our **Deep Well Hand Pumps.** Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow *Prices and particulars on reques*

BUDDHISM AND PARSEEISM.

THEIR MUTUAL INFLUENCE.

Mr. G. K. Nariman, the well-known linguist and scholar, contributes the following interesting article to the "Madras Times," traversing the theories and views recently put forth by Dr. Spooner on the traces of Zoroastrian influence left on ancient Buddhist and Hindu civilization :—

In Dr. Spooner's invaluable archeological researches which have led him to startling inferences as to the race of the founder of Buddhism he has carried his reasoning as far as his own studies legitimately conduct him, and though no scholar has as yet gone all the length to which Dr. Spooner goes, it may perhaps be pertinent to remark upon some of the predecessors of Dr. Spooner who have at least been struck with certain similarities subsisting between the religious systems of the Buddha and the Persian Zoroaster.

That the question has not long before now directed the attention of specialists is due to the unfortunate fact that while the "savants" who take to the study of the Parsee religion and history are always experts in Indology, there are very few who combine a first-hand knowledge of the Buddhist texts in Pali and Sanskrit with a direct acquaintance with the Avesta. What called my attention first to the analogies a very few only of which have been touched upon below, is the resemblance between the ethical trial of Zoroastrianism ,'humata, hukhtda" and "huvarsinta" (good thoughts words and deeds) the doctrine on, which so much stress is laid down in Zoroastrianism. A precisely similar emphasis, though perhaps not so frequently, I found laid by Buddhism in its scriptures not only as recorded in Pali but also in Sanskrit. Parenthesis it may be noted that the analogy is still more, striking between the ethical triad of the Parsees and that of the Jains who collectively call it the three *guptis*.

SIMILARITY IN DISPOSAL OF THE DTAD.

Secondly, if there are two outstanding peculiarities with reference to the Parsee theology it is, in the first place, their singular method of the disposal of the, dead and, secondly, the doctrine of "Khvetudath," or the marriage of next-of-kin as it is interpreted by some Western scholars. Testimony of classical authors as well as of Muslim, Chinese and Syriac writers points the same way, although of course the Parsees themselves and several Western authorities object to this interpretation. It is surprising that just these two peculiarities are observable in some degree at least also in Buddhism as preserved in extant Pali and Sanskrit literature. I have had occasion to refer at some length on this and kindred subjects on various occasions in the "Indian Antiquary, (December, 1911), in the "Revue de la Histoire des Religion, in the Journal" of the Royal Asiatic Society (1912), and in the preface to my English translation of the "Religion of the Iranian Peoples" of the late Dr. C. P. Tiele (Leiden). The analogies have all struck me so forcibly that I have studied them in a special appendix to the same book on some "Buddhistic Parallels," (page 148, 162). Subsequently, I have come across much material of interest in this connection and I hope to refer to it at some lenvgth shortly. Here I shall very briefly refer to what I believe deserves further research in the parallels which can be drawn between certain phenomena in the religious teachings of the Zoroastrians and the Buddhists.

As regards the Parsee mode of the disposal of the dead, it has been studied again and again and similar pratcices in other countries have also been noticed by previous writers. Professor Rhys Davids, however, has shown, what perhaps is not to be found in any other English writer, that besides the customary practice of the Indians of cremating their dead, there was a kind of disposal of the dead in India resembling the present mode of disposal of the Paresees, and there is reason to believe that that mode was confined to the Buddhist Indians. For there are a number of references to such practice in the Pali scriptures. To give examples which I have noticed, the "Vijava Sukta" in the "Sutta Nipata" says:—"And when it (the body) lies dead, swollen, and livid, discarded in the cemetery, relatives do not care for it; dogs eat it and jackals, wolves and worms, crows and vultures eat it, and what other living creatures there are." Vincent Smith refers to this practice as practised to this day in Tibet, and as a predecessor of Dr. Spooner he has also laid his finger on certain similarities. In the Udana, another Pali work, there is the story of one Bahiyo Daruciriyo whose body lay exposed when the Buddha directed that it should be cremated and a *stupa*, or memorial mound, be erected over the ashes. One of the texts referring to the practice which I can at present remember as available to English readers is Mrs. Rhys Davids' "Psalms of the Sisters," (80, 107, 109, 191).

CONSANGUINAL MARRIAGES.

An regards the "Khvaetodatha," its history has been very concisely treated by Dr. Tiele, (see my translation, page 40). But perhaps the latest and the most comprehensive account of it is by a Russian scholar, Inostratzev, in his "Usages of the Population of the Caspian Provinces of Persia in the 10th Century," where a complete bibliography on the subject has been quoted, (page 116 *et seq.*) My attention was first called to this peculiarity among the Buddhists by a reference in Minayeff's Pali Grammar, (page 12) where, in a quotation from the Pali Jataka, the Kolias reproach the Sakya clan, to which the Buddha belonged, with certain next of kin marriage relationship. Then there is the Pali "Dasaratha Jataka" noticed by Weber quite a generation ago, where Rama and Sita appear as brother and sister first and become King and Queen later. For English readers reference would be found in Rhys Davids' "Dialogues of the Buddha" (page 115). Another Pali Buddhist work, a commentary on the Dialogues of the Buddha, "Sumangala Vilasini," refers to it at page 260. A Sanskrit Buddhist work, the "Mahavastu," which deserves to be much better studied by Indian scholars, relates the story of the origin of the Sakayas involving the charge of next-of-kin marriage in full detail in volume I, page 351. Buddhism no doubt does not encourage the usage, but its occurrence in its sacred books is significant.

OTHER POINTS OF SIMILARITY.

There are a number of minor points of similarity, and they, too, have been observed by Dr. Spooner's precursors. The struggle between Mara, the Satan of Buddhism, and the Buddha is a counterpart of the struggle between Zoroaster and the Tempter. This was noticed by Windish and commented upon likewise by Senart in his "Legende du Buddha" (pages 197, 306, 239). That Buddhism was greatly influenced at least in its later phases by Zoroastrianism is also exceedingly probable. The English scholar Lloyds, known as an authority on Japan, has in his work, "Wheat and Tares" given a comparative study of Buddhism and Parseeism where the Buddha is shown as engaged in controversy with Persian fire-worshippers. And exactly similarly a reference to Gautama shows him to be occupied in controversies in the Parsee scriptures. Then there is a remarkable fact that Parthian princely converts translated a number of Buddhist texts into Chinese. What the language was from which their rendering were made is now tolerably certain. It was most probably Pahlavi, the semi-canonical language of the Parsees in which a large amount of non-Parsee literature was now proved to have been embodied by the discoveries at Turfan.

I do not know if any scholar has yet laid the proper stress on the fact that the Buddha in his propaganda of proselytism made certain special concessions in favour of what he also designates "fire worshippers," and with whom he distinctly claims kindred. Further, some of the relations of the Buddha strikes us by their peculiar character. Gopa, or Yashodhara, the wife of the Buddha as described in the Sanskrit work "Lalita Vistara" (page 157) declined to observe the "purdah" system, which it is evident was observed in India in those days (the charge that the system has been introduced by the Mahomedans is, of course, untenable, the system being as old as the Mahabharata). Another worker in the same field, and who has preceded the fortunate Dr. Spooner, is Grunwedel, who long ago propounded the theory that the whole doctrine of the "Dhyani Buddhas" rests on the Zoroastrian belief in "Fravashis." Indirectly relevant to the question is also the fact that, contrary to popular belief, not only does the Buddha nowhere forbid animal food, indulged in by the Parsees, but in the "Vinaya" or the disciplinary code of his asceticism, he enumerates animals whose flesh is licit diet

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's ! ! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc Re. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

gatliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A HERO'S REWARD.

DECORATION WATCHED BY HIS MOTHER

All British observers who have been privileged to approach the daily life of the French army in the field—and Rudyard Kipling is the last of them—have been struck with the cordiality, in many cases amounting to affection, that exists between the officers of all ranks and the men, says the Paris correspondent of "The Standard."

The following story illustrates this feeling and it is a pity that the etiquette of the army and Press prevents names being given. A certain general had to distribute Military Crosses for valour to some of his corps, and amongst the men was an adjutant whose arm had been amputated. When he heard that his decoration was to be given to him by the general himself before all the troops in the cantonment he cried: "If only my old mother could be here to see!" Somebody standing by repeated this to General——, who, however, made no remark, but continued writing his letters.

When the great day arrived the garrison was drawn up, and the band was playing, when it was noticed by those who were near the flag-bearer that an old lady was placed just behind the front row close to the general. As the heroes were called up their comrades cheered each one, till the turn of the one-armed adjutant was called. After pinning the cross on his breast the general embraced him, and in response to a signal the flag was swept on one side. Then as if from its folds there stepped the old mother to fold her son in her arms.

It was a moment of intense emotion, and tears coursed down the faces of many of the men who for months had braved hardships and sufferings without flinching. It is needless to say that they worship a general who often calls for almost superhuman efforts from them, but who sympathises with them in such delicate ways as this.

CATTLE MAIMERS IN ENGLAND.

The "Wyrley gang," the mysterious group of terrorists who have repeatedly claimed responsibility for the many cattle-maiming outrages in South Staffordshire, are again active, says "the Standard." "Last week they announced from Birmingham their intention to commit further mutilations. Two days later a horse was found badly maimed at Darlaston.

"Their threat is now changed from mutilation to one of murder. Yesterday a Wolverhampton paper received a posteard from Dudley, signed as usual by "G. H. Darby, captain of the Wyrley gang," stating that unless a certain policeman leaves the local constabulary immediately maiming will give place to murder.

"The "Wyrley gang's" activities have baffled expert investigators for many years. A solicitor named Edalji, it will be remembered was arrested and imprisoned for alleged association with the crimes, but liberated as the result of subsequent investigation. For years the police have been completely mystified."

Mr. Albert Howard, Imperial Economic Botanist has published a pamphlet on soil ventilation. His conclusions are (1) to obtain the best crops in alluviam. Great attention must be paid to adjusting and maintaining the proper relations between air water and soil; (2) water when it excludes air from roots acts as if it were poison to roots.

TO CURE COUGHS USE PINE TAR AND SUGAR.

A SPECIALIST'S SUGGESTION.

Obstinate tickling coughs, the kind that racks you to pieces and keeps you awake at night, can be instantly relieved and quickly cured by ten or fifteen drops of *bitrate* of tar on a lump of sugar, and letting it slowly dissolve in the mouth. The specialist who recommends this plan says it is superior to anything he has ever tried, and may be used with perfect safety and success on children three or four years of age. To make an excellent inexpensive cough syrup which children like, he says there is nothing better at any price than half a pound of granulated sugar dissolved in half a pint of hot water, and then stir in 2 ozs. of *bitrate* of tar. When cool pour into a pint bottle, and it is ready for use. From half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful every hour or two will quickly relieve coughs and colds, and if regularly used for a few days will give remarkable benefit in cases of catarrh, asthma and bronchial affections.

Constipation produces more suffering than other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect. 26

GOLF.

Treacher & Co. hold a large stock of every description of Golf clubs made by the following well-known Manufacturers :—R. Forgan & Son, Auchterlonie, Park, Robert Simpson, Anderson, Cann and Taylor, Carruther, Gibson, Spalding Brothers, Sellers and A. Scott all specially selected for the Company.

The Company undertake Golf Club repairs. The work is done by experienced workmen under European supervision.

Scott's Clubs.

	Rs.	a.
Driver		
Brassies		
Cleeks		
Irons		
Jiggers	5	4
Mashies		
,, ...		
Niblicks		
Putters		

Cann and Taylor's.

Drivers	5	4
Brassies	5	4
Putters		
Cleeks		
Mashies		
Mashie Irons	5	0
Jiggers		
Ladies' Putters		
,, Cleeks		

Cann and Taylor's.—contd.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Mashies	5	0

Mill's Aluminium Clubs.

Drivers	6	8
Brassies		
Putters		
Braid Mills..		

Spalding Bro.

Model "V" Drivers ..	6	0
,, Brassies	6	0
Crescent Mashies.. ..	5	4
,, Lofters.. ..		
,, Cleeks		

Auchterlonie's Clubs.

Dreadnought Drivers ..	6	8
,, Brassies ..		8
Drivers		5
Irons	6	5

Auchterlonie's Clubs.—contd.

	Rs.	a
Brassy Drivers	5	12
Cleeks	5	0
Lofting Irons	5	0
Bulger Brassies	5	8
Ladies' Drivers	5	8
,, Brassies	5	12

Simpson's.

Vulcan Dreadnought ..	5	12
Driver Bulger	5	4
Brassy ,, ...		
Cleeks		
Lofting Irons		
Niblicks	5	4
Mashies		
Gun-metal Putters ..		
Shafts "Selected" ..	2	4
Fitting extra	0	4

Send for Sports Catalogue.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY

SHOW
AT WHITEA

DURING THIS WEEK SEE ARCA WINDOWS.

WHITEAWAY'S FIRST SEASON'S SHOW

EVERY ONE OF OUR IMMENSE WINDOWS REFLECTS THE SEASON'S STYLES.

A STRIKING COLOUR NOTE

IS THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE EXHIBITION

BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE EFFECTS CREATE A CHARM AND DISTINCTION.

EVERY DEPARTMENT is REPRESENTED

IN THIS GREAT EVENT.

THERE IS A HUGE WINDOW DEVOTED TO THE CLOTHING NEEDS OF MEN IN KHAKI.

WHILE A UNIQUE SHOW OF TIES AND SHIRTS IN A BOLD COLOUR SCHEME WILL APPEAL TO ALL MEN.

AN EXHIBITION OF MODEL MILLINERY AND MODEL GOWNS OCCUPIES 3 IMMENSE WINDOWS AND A STUDY OF THIS WILL GIVE AN INDICATION OF THE CORRECT FASHIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

THE ARCADE IS A COOL PROMENADE BY DAY. AND A BLAZE OF LIGHT AND LIFE TILL 8 p. m. AT NIGHT.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

The Arcade BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

Is here at last!! — Incomparably the supreme of Mystery— Serial—Film-Stories—

he Million Dollar Mystery" will be screened in eight weekly instalments, each of 7,000 feet long.

Commencing

Saturday, 9th October 1915.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

—FIRST SIX PARTS—

7,000 Feet.

SYNOPSIS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Florence La Badie	"Florence Gray"
Frank Farrington	"Braine"
Marguerite Snow	"Countess Olga"
James Cruze	"The Reporter"
Sidney Bracy	"The Butler"

Stanley Hargreave, a millionaire, joined what he believed to be a great socialistic movement, only to learn, when too late, that he had been trapped by a band of brilliant Russian thieves, kidnappers, and assassinators, known by the Police throughout the two Continents as the Black Hundred. He escapes from their clutches, and is for eighteen years hounded down by them.

Hargreave, one day on entering a New York restaurant, meets and is recognized by Braine and Princess Olga Perigaff, two leaders of this daring band of rogues.

Hargreave resolves to immediately quit the country, and conveys these facts to Jones, his faithful butler, he also sends for his only daughter Florence, who has been placed in a school ever since an infant for fear of this murderous organization, the Black Hundred.

The butler discovers that the house is surrounded, but Hargreave daringly escapes from the roof in a balloon.

Florence arrives only to learn that her father, who all these years she has never seen, has gone. Where? Jones produces a document signed by Hargreave, in which it is stated that in the event of his death he (Jones) has full powers of the attorney, until Florence becomes of legal age.

Braine, finding that his plans have been frustrated, determines to secure Hargreave's fortune at any cost, and Princess Olga is sent to claim relationship with Florence and lure her away, which she would have been successful in doing but for the intervention of Norton, a reporter.

The newspapers publish the fact that an aeronaut has been picked up at sea by a tramp steamer. Braine thinks that this may be Hargreave, and the Princess is commissioned to pay a visit to the captain of the ship and glean all the information she can, but Norton is one too many for them, he has already seen the captain and laid a trap.....

DON'T FORGET

NEXT SATURDAY ANOTHER 8,000 Feet.

What about the Rs. 500 Cash Prizes?

For full particulars see other page in this issue!!

Tel: 1266— MANAGER LESLIE H. ROTH—

: OLYMPIA CINEMA :

SANDHURST ROAD.

POULAR PRICES PERFECT PICTURES

TIME— 7. p. m., 8-45 p. m. and 10-30 p. m.

MATINEE—5-15 p. m.—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Why not obtain a complete 2-vol. novel of this magnificent story from us?

Price As. 8, or by post As. 9.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

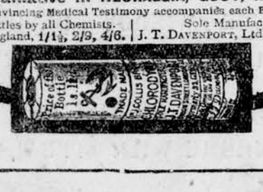
Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers.

Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6. J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.



PIANOS & ORGANS MUSIC

Stringed Instruments of all kinds

Military Band Instruments & Appurtenances

Fresh strings of best quality every second mail.

SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56 years.)

MESSINA LEMONS

FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP

PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Etc

ALL AT Re. 1 PER TIN

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Signature.

To distinguish the *original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce* from the many imitations, see that the signature of **LEA & PERRINS** appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

The WEST END

Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15''' Size .... Rs. 12

18''' Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price, With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

15''' small size.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

However Sick Baby may be

do not give up hope—more often than not the cause is wrong feeding—if you will only get the right food for baby, you will soon have him on the road to health. A mother with a wasting baby should try Glaxo—it has done wonders for many such babies. Here is a case where Glaxo brought health to baby and comfort and peace to the mother. The mother writes: "I have pleasure in forwarding you the photo of our bairn taken at the age of 7 months. She weighed 8 lbs. at birth, and after three weeks only 6½ lbs. It was then, almost in despair, we tried Glaxo, and on that alone the child has thrived since. The likeness speaks for itself, the weight at 7 months being 19½ lbs., and the child is splendidly developed."

This is because Glaxo is not an artificial food; it is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk-sugar added. The Glaxo process causes the nourishing curd of the milk to form into light tiny particles, so that even a very delicate baby can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop he swallows.

Glaxo is a complete food, and is made ready for baby by simply adding hot water only—do not add either milk or cream. No cooking.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

4883

'Mellin's' has suited her admirably

in the trying Indian Climate.

So the mother of this happy little one-year-old girl writes from 'The Croft,' Lahore. Mellin's Food is admirable and successful for children of all ages, because when prepared as directed it provides the proper substitute for mother's milk in the tropics.

Mellin's Food

(UNTOUCHED BY HAND)

Sample of Mellin's Food and useful Handbook sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by

MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY

MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD. (INDIA BRANCH), LONDON, E.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.